

2 LOMBARD

Watching over the Treasury

BY PETER RIDDELL

ANY ADVOCATE of a new Intest package of the sub-committee again complained about the continuing bias in public spending reviews towards cutting capital rather than current expenditure. It has made the same point before with no apparent impact. Perhaps the most a select committee can achieve is in its public hearings rather than in its specific recommendations, and the present set-up does not help. The sub-committee is at present involved in a lengthy inquiry into the civil service — only pausing occasionally for a brief examination of various Government statements. There is an obvious gap between these long-term inquiries and the one or two meetings after a statement and scope for a continuous monitoring of a whole range of topics deserving wider debate but not necessarily linked to a particular statement and actual day-to-day market tactics.

A wide ranging Economic Affairs Committee could fit in with suggestions made by Sir Richard Clarke and, most recently, by Mr. Edward du Cann, the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, for the union of the PAC and the Expenditure Committee. On a more limited level, a constant monitoring of economic policy would dovetail with the PAC's already announced intention to look into cash limits in the next Parliamentary session. An important role would clearly be played, as now, by the specialist adviser and there is the obvious danger of giving too great an influence to one particular point of view. The present idea of having an ad hoc arrangement seems the best. One, moreover, as the PEP report argues, there is a danger of too much expertise and of detracting from a committee's main job of identifying and clarifying matters calling for political judgement. Also, more fundamentally, as Sir Richard pointed out, "it is not easy to find MPs who are prepared to devote the amount of time and continuous effort to the work of a Select Committee to make it effective."

The sub-committee can claim to have reinforced the pressures towards improved controls on spending, notably the cash limits system and in a generally greater concern with the rate of monetary expansion. But there is the suspicion that in winning these skirmishes, the more important battles are being lost. For example, after the

report also criticised the Expenditure Committee for slipping away from the idea of reviewing public spending as a whole to the more piecemeal and detailed approach of its predecessor, the Estimates Committee. Yet both despite and because of these doubts, the idea of an Economic Affairs Committee continuously monitoring the work of the Treasury should be reconsidered.

This idea has been aired before but has been opposed by, for example, the late Sir Richard Clarke in an article in 1973 as being "unlikely for some time yet to be a fruitful area."

However, the general sub-committee of the Expenditure Committee, now chaired by Mr. Michael English, has widened its range of activity since then, and indeed its success within its existing terms of reference is the major argument for a wider Economic Affairs Committee. In the past few weeks, for example, by far the most informative public discussion of the public spending cuts occurred when two senior Treasury officials gave evidence to the sub-committee. Before then, its reputation had been established by, for example, Mr. Wynne Godley's disclosure last year of the "missing £5.5bn," as well as its inquiry in 1974 into the management of the economy, which was described by one participant as the "best show in town."

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SPORT



Brendan Foster, the Olympic 5,000m. record holder, who won the AAA title in 13-32.55.

Palace fete

SHOULD and acquaintance be forgot, there were the National AAA Championships at Crystal Palace at the weekend to remind us of a few of the faces, a few of the feats, of Montreal '76.

Not that any of the handful of world-class athletes on view was huffing himself about in anything as distressing as world-class time; not that anyone expected it. The meeting was more like a vicarious fete in which those who could get away with it switched to a distance below their best and saved their breath.

Top of the glamour list was New Zealand's John Walker, the world mile record holder, and winner of the Olympic 1,500 metres, who turned out for a spin in the 800m, where, predictably, he was beaten by Brighton's Steve Ovett, who was fifth in the Montreal 800.

Walker, looking as clean-cut as he did in Montreal, tried to slip ahead with 100 metres left, but Ovett came him down to win in 1 min. 47.33 sec.

Walker is now yearning for the green hills of home. Since Montreal he has raced here, there, and everywhere, and still faces races to Zurich on Wednesday, intended next Sunday, Oslo on September 6, and Crystal Palace again on September 17 before flying home.

One of these days Walker is

almost certainly going to relieve Tanzania's Filbert Bayi of his 1,500 metre world record (3:32.2) and will probably also re-lose his own world mile mark (3:49.4).

Other welcome sights on Saturday were Jamaica's Don Quarrie, the Olympic 200 metre gold medalist, winning the AAA 200 in 20.25; Alan Pascoe, returning to health with a steady win in the 400 metre hurdles (the clocked 49.57 sec., 0.12 outside Yekhan Garrikenko's bronze medal run in Montreal); and Brendan Foster doing his thing in the 5,000 metres in 13:32.55.

On Saturday there was no Lasse Viren, Dick Quax or Klaus-Peter Hildenbrand to torment Foster, while New Zealand's Rod Dixon, fourth in Montreal, stepped down to the 1,500 metres, which he won in 3:41.43.

In the most pleasing sight of all was Ross Hepburn of Edinburgh, who cleared an astonishing 6 feet 8 inches to finish fourth in the high jump—a world record for a 14-year-old. By 1977 this young man could be clearing 7 feet 3 inches and by the Munich Olympics—who knows?—perhaps 7 feet 9 inches. Hope springs eternal; in British athletics it has to.

MICHAEL THOMPSON-NOEL

Surrey will dig up pitch

THE STORY of the third day of the final Test, apart from the ground invasion just before stumps, revolved almost entirely around three principal characters—two contrasting heroes, Dennis Amis and Michael Holding, and most unsatisfactory villain, the Oval pitch, which aided the former and hindered the latter.

It is difficult to conceive of a more impressive return to the international scene than that of Amis, whose masterly innings was packed with skill, pedigree and courage. Having survived an unpleasant 55 minutes on Friday that held several moments of uncertainty, he battled superbly throughout Saturday without giving a chance, making 176 out of 304 while five wickets fell at the other end.

He showed quite clearly that, with the exception of Boycott, it is at the moment at least one class better than any other English player. That is not only reflected in his batting at the Oval but in the runs he has made this summer and in his average in both Test and first-class cricket of over 40.

Of course, Amis would never have lost his place, if the pace and lift of Lillee and Thompson had not shattered his confidence. A disastrous sequence of low scores raised a question mark about his position against the pace. A doubt which stemmed primarily from his odd backlift. In an effort to solve the problem, he has now adopted, against the very fast bowlers, an exaggerated movement which takes him back and across his stumps before the bowler has delivered the ball. It proved

successful on the feather bed at the Oval, but I must confess to having some doubts as to its effectiveness on quick wickets. I hope I am wrong.

What was especially satisfactory about this knock was that Amis, and Michael Holding, and most unsatisfactory villain, the Oval pitch, which aided the former and hindered the latter.

Adding to the pleasure was the knowledge that the triumph could hardly have happened to a nicer person. Unlike most English batsmen in the series, Dennis not only survived but he counter-attacked.

Speed

On the same dead pitch on which Willis had conceded 73 runs in 15 overs, and Selvey 67, Holding blasted out four front-line batsmen by sheer speed in a superb exhibition of sustained bowling. Clearly, he was yards quicker than either of his speed colleagues.

There is a world of difference between bowling fast when the ball can be sent whizzing past a batsman's head and being fast on a pitch which regularly reduces quick bowlers to impotence.

This is why I rate Holding's performance so highly, and believe that no other speed merchant in the world would have been as impressive or effective in these conditions. It's an old saying and a true one that a bowler will only get out of a slow pitch what he puts into it. The Test wicket at the Oval has, alas, become a bore. It is so dead and easy-paced that without interference from the weather, or really inept batting,

a draw becomes inevitable. The present contest and the two preceding Test matches played there underline the point.

In 1974 Pakistan amassed 600 for 7 declared and England replied with 545. In 1975 the Australians scored 532 for 9 declared and, though England

managed only 191 in their first innings, they easily saved the game with 523 in the second. Now the West Indies have struck a massive 687 for 3 but unless England bat incredibly badly in their second innings the outcome must surely be yet another bore draw.

Nobody is more depressed about this state of affairs than Surrey's excellent groundsmen, Harry Brind, who thinks it may well be due to the vast quantities of loam that have accumulated over the years.

This winter he is going to dig up the pitch, regularly re-sow, re-ow, and hope that in a couple of years it will provide the pace which is now so sadly missing. He intends to use a different strip for the next Test. He hopes it proves to be successful.

Tony Greig, having established himself as a natural target for the hate of West Indian spectators as a result of an ill-considered over-publicised word at the start of the series, it was only natural that they should have been elated when Holding cleared off bowled him near the end of

the day, but the rush on field immediately after was stupid and ill-adviced. It tends to confirm my feeling that some of the West countrymen in this country, those in the Caribbean, know much about the game and its intricacies, but encounter difficulties in identifying themselves closely with the success of fellow countrymen—like young soccer fans with local teams—understand rather unhealthily.

Cricket is meant to usually does, help race is but, this is not the case. It is the mouse that has no bearing on the contest, is liable to a reverse effect.

Unfortunate

It is all very unfortunate that the true West Indian, lover is a credit to his race to the sport, fun to play against. Here I must confess I would rather have Holding, Roberts and any team than with the tip.

West Indian player brought a new dimension to cricket with their fast bowling. They have a few, and now a few Greenidge, Lloyd, Hold Roberts. The actions over-publicised word at the start of the series, it was only natural that they should have been elated when Holding cleared off bowled him near the end of

TREVOR BAIL

Nicklaus placed to equal record with fifth PGA tournament win

WASHINGTON, August 15.

WITH 18 HOLES to play at Congressional Country Club, Jack Nicklaus is poised to make another niche in the record books by winning his fifth PGA Championship for the fifth time, to equal the record of the late Walter Hagen.

This forecast is perhaps a little unkind to the leader after three rounds. Charles Coody, but the 1971 U.S. Masters champion has not won in this country since then.

The half-way leader, Dr. Gil Morgan, who is level with Nicklaus in second place, has never won at all.

Play was washed out last evening by a frightening thunderstorm, which sent the players sprinting for safety with the last eight threesomes still on the course.

At this stage, Morgan was the leader at three under par, Coody was second at two under, and Australian David Graham at one under the last of only three players at this stage below par.

So the leaders were forced to get out at 7.30 this morning to complete their third rounds, and it was then that Coody and Nicklaus made their forward moves as poor Morgan dropped further and further back.

Coody brought in a 67 for three under par total of 207, Nicklaus a 69 for one under par 209, and Morgan a 75 for the same total.

There are five more players very much in the hunt. Don January (71) is alone at 210 level par, and Tom Kite (73), Gary Player (72), Graham (70) and Ray Floyd (71), all com-

pleted their rounds at 211 this morning.

The 1970 champion, Dave Stockton, reached that total last evening before the rain came with a third round of 69.

The black golfer, Lee Elder, Tom Weiskopf and Jerry McGee are all at 212, too far behind, I believe, to win now.

But anything can happen, for although it is fine and sunny and far less humid at the moment, there is an awesome forecast that thunderstorms will arrive this afternoon and linger through the evening. If so, the event has little chance of being finished today.

Obviously, Nicklaus is an even bigger favourite than before, particularly since he gave himself a psychological boost with a birdie at the last hole, possibly the most difficult par-four on this long and arduous golf course.

Coody matched Nicklaus's feat at the last, alongside his greatest rival now for the title, but Nicklaus must hold all the cards on

a course that has become a week-end's rain.

Another former U.S. champion, January, is discounted, for he has tremendous success this autumn of his earing come back to the 5 year.

January left the play alone to concentrate on architecture, but the forced him to put on a again, and he has a formidable record since last year he finished the money list, with over \$1 million this year the quiet able Texan has already six figures for the first time.

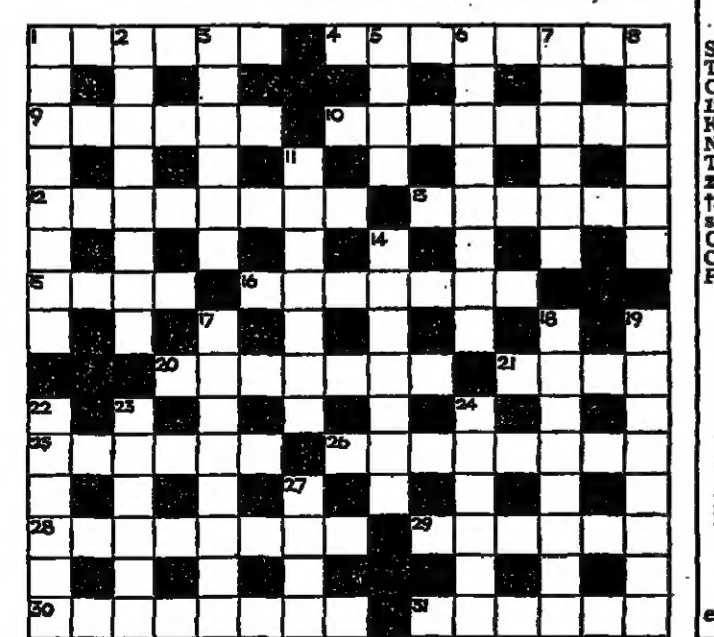
He has earned \$111 ninth place, has won a dozen major tournaments including this event in 1971; may pose the greatest Nicklaus.

BEN WHIT

TV Radio

BBC 1
↑ Indicates programme in black and white
7.05-7.55 a.m. Open University.
9.40 Dastardly and Muttley in their flying machines. 9.50 Jackanory. 10.05 Devlin. 10.50 Roobarb. 10.55 Search Report with John Craven. The Gypsy Man. 11.25 Cricket: Fifth Test, England v. The West Indies. 1.30 p.m. The Trumpet. 1.45 News. 2.05 Cricket: Fifth Test, England v. The West Indies. 4.15 Interval. 4.25 Regional News (except London). 4.35 Play School. 4.40 Go With Noakes. 5.15 Play Away.
5.45 News.
6.00 Nationwide.
6.30 The Glen Campbell Music Show.
7.30 The Elly Queen Who dunit.

F.T. CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 3,158



ACROSS
1 Discharge from the Army—that's the right thing (6)
4 The girl's leaving church with the cups (8)
9 Gulliver's flying island (6)
10 Prevailing prohibition about ancient money (8)
12 Rock to disregard in national assistance (8)
13 Like Hero upset, but not at a (6)
15 "To leave this once encounter of our—" (Richard III) (4)
16 Rocks that are almost unnecessary (7)
20 Pays an unexpected call to give up wrong-doing (5, 2)
21 Count William is suggested (4)
25 Post-diluvial resting-place (6)
26 Notes for Idiots (5)
28 Bad driver misses the entrance in Kent (3)
29 Stimulus for a sound prince (6)
30 Lear was king of it (3)
31 Face what is reputed in France as a learned teacher (6)

DOWN
1 Silence in ground-controlled approach (4, 4)
2 They were opposed to Romeo's family (3)
3 We have to bury. Note to change doctor! (6)
5 Warning not given by the irresponsible (4)
6 Look slyly round this month in Ireland (4)
7 Get the motorizing body in to intimidate a foreign city (6)
8 An easy catch for a model (6)
11 "The — and not the deed confounds us" (Macbeth) (7)
14 Possibly I'd alarm the officer (3)
17 Figure in an emotional situation (3)
18 Enumerated the weaker members in the act (8)
19 High living associated with Egypt (5-3)
22 Two short chaps make up to the boss (6)
23 Haulers in opera (6)
24 A Constellation takes the French to a Latvian city (6)
27 Regretful and hungry miss (6)

The solution of last Saturday's prize puzzle will be published with names of winners next Saturday.

LONDON

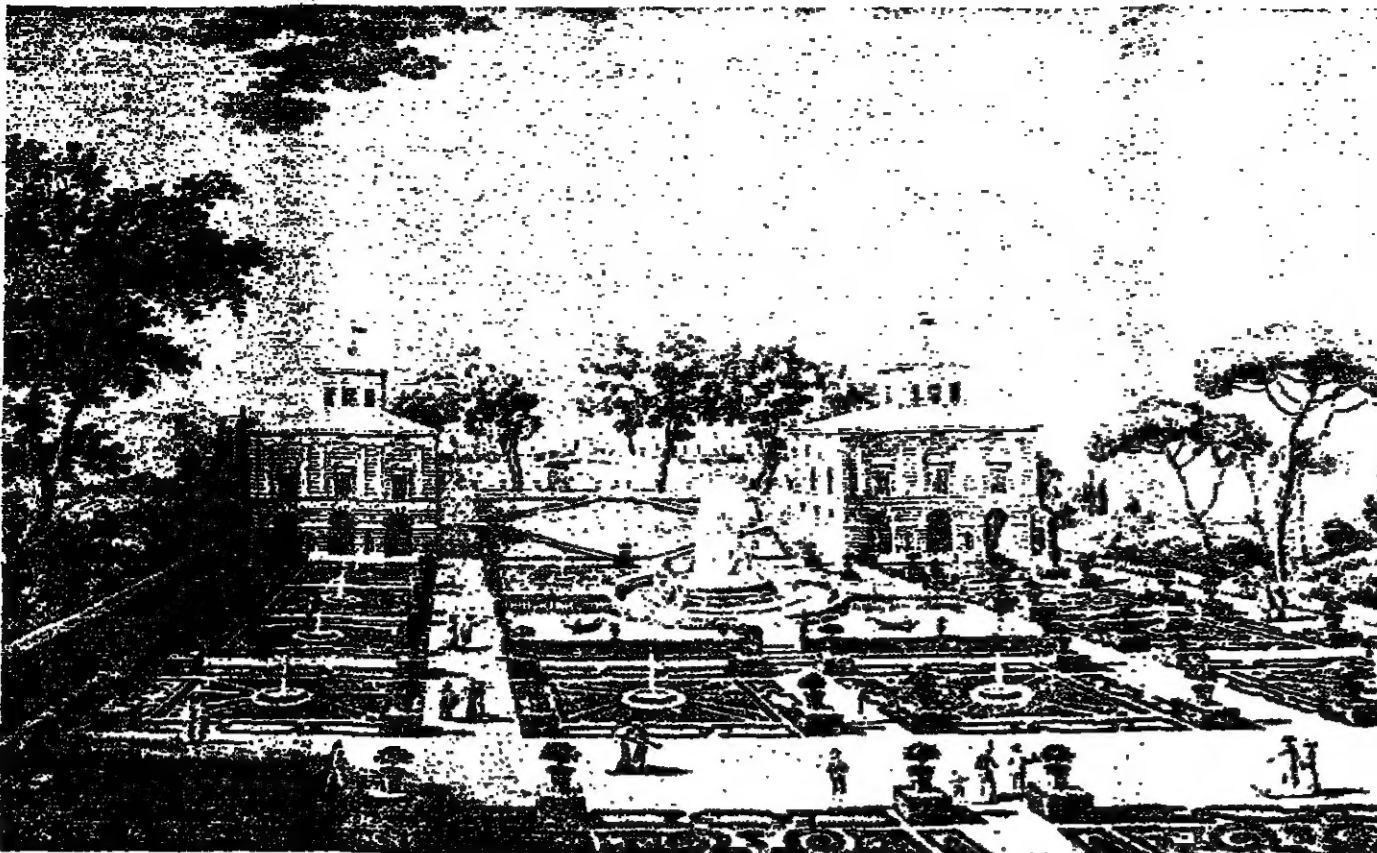
9.45 a.m. Sally and Jake. 10.00 Summer School. 10.50 Cartoon Time. 11.00 Certain Women. 11.50 Cartoon Time. 12.00 Iasi Noho. 12.10 p.m. Hickory House. 12.30 Kitchen Garden. 1.00 First Report: News, FT index. 1.30 Lunch-time. 1.45 News. 1.50 Marked Personal. 2.00 The Best of Good Afternoon. 2.15 Monday Matinee: "Lydia," starring Marie Osmond and Joseph Papp. 2.30 The Monday Matinee. 2.45 Clapperboard. 4.50 The To-morrow People. 5.30 To-day (part 1). 5.50 News from ITN. 6.00 a-day (part 2). 6.15 Britain. 6.45 What's On Next. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 An About The House. 8.20 The Big Bang. 8.30 Bill Brand. 10.00 News. 10.30 The Savage West: "A Man For Hanging". 11.55 Jury/Presidency. 12.25 a.m. Close: Tina Heath reads one of William Blake's "Songs of Innocence and of Experience." All ITV Regions as London except at the following times:—

RADIO 1

6.00 a.m. Radio 1. 7.00 News. 7.15 The Big Bang. 7.30 News. 7.45 The Big Bang. 7.55 News. 8.00 The Big Bang. 8.15 News. 8.30 The Big Bang. 8.45 News. 8.55 The Big Bang. 9.00 News. 9.15 The Big Bang. 9.30 News. 9.45 The Big Bang. 9.55 News. 10.00 The Big Bang. 10.15 News. 10.30 The Big Bang. 10.45 News. 10.55 The Big Bang. 11.00 News. 11.15 The Big Bang. 11.30 News. 11.45 The Big Bang. 11.55 News. 12.00 The Big Bang. 12.15 News. 12.30 The Big Bang. 12.45 News. 12.55 The Big Bang. 1.00 News. 1.15 The Big Bang. 1.30 News. 1.45 The Big Bang. 1.55 News. 2.00 The Big Bang. 2.15 News. 2.30 The Big Bang. 2.45 News. 2.55 The Big Bang. 3.00 News. 3.15 The Big Bang. 3.30 News. 3.45 The Big Bang. 3.55 News. 4.00 The Big Bang. 4.15 News. 4.30 The Big Bang. 4.45 News. 4.55 The Big Bang. 5.00 News. 5.15 The Big Bang. 5.30 News. 5.45 The Big Bang. 5.55 News. 6.00 The Big Bang. 6.15 News. 6.30 The Big Bang. 6.45 News. 6.55 The Big Bang. 7.00 News. 7.15 The Big Bang. 7.30 News. 7.45 The Big Bang. 7.55 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Festival Barocco

by ANDREW PORTER



The Villa Lante

In the heart of Latium, on the Cassian... out 55 miles from Rome... a medieval city, and... in Papal history. In May... the newly formed... For Medieval and Renaissance Studies held its... these learned... alternated with liturgical... in Rome. But Viterbo... become the host of a... Festival, given in early... The old churches and... are used for concerts... For opera, a small... theatre is erected in the... of the 17th-century... at Rocca, 21 miles... the city. Here, this year... Caldara's *Agrippa* in... an heroic opera seria... Calpurnia, Galoppo's... *passaggio*, a Goldoni... were performed, and the... in Italian of Purcell's... was announced (but... production was cau... in the church of St... where Clement IV, and... three... by Pergolesi, newly... to light by Marcello... their first modern per... Recitals were more... It was the Caldara... composed for the Vienna... in 1718, that took... Caldara is an interesting... important composer... who, in his long... with the Vienna... Apollonia Zeno and... became a domi... in operatic history... who in our day has... published, or per... As a youth, he collabor... Venice with the young... 1709 he was with... in Madrid, and when... arch became the... Charles VI, Caldara... him to Vienna for a... and then returned to... in 1716, Charles appointed... Caldara, under Fur... Caldara Zeno was... Imperial Pnet; their... inaugurated a long series... as and oratorios. Like Dr... when he wrote his... I had heard none of... full-scale compositions... with his other work... have come to my know... had formed a high... of his "harmony, con... great effects, and every... of learning." And by... I was not disappointed... edition and the *Agrippa*... read, yes. From the... mla Barocca di Roma... collaborates in the... of the Viterbo Festival... expected more scholarly... therefore more truly musical... Caldara's... thought one had to... at its original scoring... and the original form... proved well worth hear... source was Euripides... the play he added two

new characters and a new twist: Elisena, princess of Lesbos, enslaved by Achilles after his conquest of the island, is passionately in love with him, and Teucer, the Greek captain, is in love with her. At the close, Elisena, who has hitherto insisted that Iphigenia, her rival for Achilles' hand, must duly be sacrificed, has a sudden change of heart, and runs to the temple to take her own life. She is transpiring a daughter of Helen and her real name is also Iphigenia. With the death of an Iphigenia, the oracle is fulfilled: in Viterbo, the fabled sails that swelled with the wind that could carry the fleet to Troy. Here and there, Zeno's play catches some of the Euripidean freshness and force—particularly in the long speech, close to the original, where Iphigenia accepts her cruel fate, bids her mother not mourn her, and offers herself to the Grecian cause as a martyr. For the rest, it was a series of arias of the emotions: Agamemnon's anguish, Clytemnestra's anger at him and her grief for her daughter, Achilles' chivalrous protestations. The play, though one had to... of Handel's dramatic... diacy there was no trace... Caldara, as far as one could judge from the edition presented, observed the formal ground... rules of opera seria and did no

sudden surprising things in response to a dramatic situation. But he wrote the most ravishingly beautiful, supple, eloquent melodies, excellent in every vein and especially successful in the tender. Beauty of melody was what struck one above all, arising from grace and balance of contour and given an individual quality by Caldara's unpredictable rhythmic fancy. Some words would be set syllabically, to longish notes, and others would flower in melismatic divisions, in a way that avoided any squariness and set up delicious tensions between expectation and results, and between verbal and the musical paces. Caldara was also, like Richard Strauss, a master of Fortspinnung, never at a loss when it came to devising delightful new extensions of a motif or a melody. Several of the arias began with a tune in the bass that then wound its way, in whole or in part, vigorously transposed and transformed, through what followed. The principal castrato role, Achilles, was dropped an octave, and although Gianni De Angelis, a promising young baritone, sang it clearly and well, it is music that—in our castrato-less days—really needs a very young mezzo to do it justice. Teucer was left at pitch and attractively taken by Giuseppina Dalle Molle, a mezzo with a touch of a young Simonato about her. Gabriella Novelli in the title-role, Maria Borgato as Clytemnestra, Silvia Silveri as Elisena, and Massimo Panzironi as Agamemnon (a lowish tenor role) all proved very acceptable young singers. Marcello Peca had made his edition from what he described, rather vaguely, as a copy-score bearing only some indications of instrumentation. He had scored every aria for full strings (no oboes, no flutes, no bassoons—and in many of the numbers no continuo!) in an unvaried texture. Of the 13 arias that made up his edition, a few were in binary form, and of the others only five were allotted their needed *da capo* (which was left unadorned). Otherwise, after the B-section, the singer was left high and dry; sometimes the orchestra brought things back to the tonic with a scrap of ritornello; sometimes things were simply cut short in the key of the B-section cadence; and either way the result was lopsided and ungainly. There was about two hours and ten minutes of music left, and the greater part of it seemed to be recitative. It was a full ten minutes before the first aria arrived. Recitatives that were apparently leading toward and aria led instead to a singer's exit, and more recitative followed. And, for the most part, it was sung not dramatically but squarely, phrase by phrase, each phrase end-stopped with a "blunt end- ing" rather than an appoggiatura. Nevertheless, because the arias are so beautiful, and because Mr. Peca is a supple, sensitive conductor and his players, though evidently not baroque specialists, were in their modern way warm-toned and lyrical, the pleasures of the evening outweighed disapproval of the old-fashioned edition and performance style; at a second visit this *Agrippa* proved even more enjoyable. Among the pleasures the Villa Lante itself must be numbered. Its nymphaeum crowns the water-garden that climb the hill between the two palaces. Plane trees that are small in the 18th-century engravings are giants now, banking and roofing seats tiered in front of a stage tucked between the wings of the nymphaeum. After the show, the fountains and walks of the great garden were lit with small flames. Orvieto, Bomarzo, Caprarie, Etruscan Tarquinia and Cerveteri, buildings Roman, Romanesque, Cistercian and Renaissance are all within easy reach of Viterbo. The wines of Montefiascone, Orvieto, and the Paglia valley, the fish from the lake of Bolsena, the huge sudden canyons that cut the country (on a rock from one of them rise the towers and palaces of the deserted city Civita)—all these conspire to enhance the attractions of Viterbo's Baroque Festival.

Avignon

Merce Cunningham

by DAVID VAUGHAN

The Place de l'Horloge in Avignon, in the summer of 1976, looks once again like the central square of a medieval city, the scene of dozens of impromptu performances by troupes of saltimbanques, mimes, clowns, fire-eaters, and itinerant musicians, some of which advertise the scores of fringe companies who occupy every conceivable space within the ramparts. Avignon is a communist town, and its annual summer festival, now in its 30th year, is not an elitist occasion like Spoleto, but a genuinely popular manifestation, attracting hordes of young people who fill the place at all hours of the day and night.

The official festival events have taken place in the Théâtre Municipal (including the extraordinary avant-garde theatre festival on the Beach, by Robert Wilson and Philip Glass, which should be seen in London), in various churches, chapels, and cloisters around the city, and in the courtyard of the Palais des Papes, the setting for the three major dance attractions: Merce Cunningham and Dance Company from New York, a miscellaneous programme of *Etoiles étrangères* from previous festivals (some of them all too familiar), and the Ballet of the Maly Theatre in Leningrad.

Cunningham's performances were the culmination of a month-long residency in the neighbouring village of Ville-neuve-Avignon, where the company followed its habitual regime of daily classes and rehearsals, some of them open to the public. There were also classes in Cunningham technique taught by company members for a selected group of young professional dancers.

Such residencies are commonplace in the U.S., but this was the first time the Cunningham company has conducted one abroad. Its potential significance can hardly be over-estimated. Young French choreographers and dancers seem to be turning away from classical ballet towards contemporary dance, but judging from what has been shown in Avignon this summer their experiments are still at a rudimentary stage. Eventually, of course, they will have to make their own discoveries, even if this means rewriting once again the history of modern dance as it has unfolded in America, with successive generations rejecting the assump-

tions of their predecessors—a sometimes painful but necessary and continuous process. The presence of a figure like Cunningham, as an example, a mentor, and an influence ultimately to be discarded, is one way to get things going. French choreographers are still totally involved with emotional expression and psychological or literary content: even Carolyn Carlson, the American dancer who has presented avant-garde spectacles in the confines of the Paris Opéra itself, seems to subscribe to the view of dance as therapy. A spectator leaving the Palais des Papes after one of Cunningham's evenings was heard to remark: "Interesting, but of course there's no social comment or political satire." As though without those elements dance was not to be taken seriously. Throughout his career, Cunningham has insisted on the right of dance to be its own sub-

ject-matter—as he told a French journalist: "Je regarde la danse comme un jeu sérieux." It goes without saying that the majority of the audience at the four evenings he gave in the courtyard of the Palais des Papes, which seats easily 3,000, had not had the advantage of prior exposure to his work and his aesthetic enjoyed by participants in the Ville-neuve residency. In particular, they were unlikely to be aware of the human relationship, the mutual respect and affection that exists between Cunningham and his dancers, which makes the work seem less "abstract." Many were undoubtedly baffled at being confronted with a seamless dance performance lasting at least 30 minutes, which offered them none of the customary handles such as a unifying theme or music with a recognisable tune.

The programmes were cast in the "Event" format Cunningham conceived a dozen years ago for performances in non-theatrical settings—museums, gymnasia, stadia, and public places. Each Event is a unique arrangement of passages from works in his repertoire, old, new, and in-progress, either complete or in excerpt. The degree of concentration required of the spectator, who has to absorb a

The Entertainment Guide is on Page 9



Merce Cunningham

Elizabeth Hall

Mendelssohn chamber music

by MAX LOPPERT

Friday's enjoyable Summer Music recital, involving various combinations of the Vermeer String Quartet, pianist Garriek Ohlsson, clarinetist Anthony Pay, violinist Sylvia Rosenberg (deputising for Pierre Anouilh), and cellist Lynn Harrell, was above all a tribute to the ever-amazing genius of the young Mendelssohn. Completing the Third Piano Quartet in B minor, Op.3 at 18 and the Second String Quartet in A minor, Op.13, at 16, he discovered in these works a degree of technical finish, a mastery of form, and an emotional profundity, that are of abiding wonder.

It is overstating the case to say, as Anthony Payne did in Friday's programme note for the string quartet, that "nothing subsequent to that rich early harvest really expands the scope of feeling found there" what about the late, turbulent F minor Quartet? But what scope, and what feeling? In probing the most original features of Beethoven's own A minor Quartet, Op.132, in subjecting its particular innovations to his own creative examination, Mendelssohn was at once pursuing an exercise in "music criticism" of the greatest sophistication, and manifesting his own capacity for formal innovation, and development. "Precocity" is entirely too limiting a word for it. Superb performance by the Vermeer Quartet—clean, urgent, at once strictly disciplined and ample in statement, with the tone of the leader, Shmuel Ashkenasi, always a special pleasure in its palpating purity.

The Piano Quartet, less formally remarkable, invests its melodic statements, each a song-without-words, with a perfect balance of sweetness and classical poise. The music is instead "notable for (its) calligraphic line and expressive contour, which (has) a sensuous beauty of its own beyond its function to contain and delineate form"—but this is the Oxford Companion to Art, on the young Ingres! No wonder Cherubini was an early admirer. Another admirably apt reading (Rosenberg, Garriek Ohlsson, and Nobuko Imai, the Vermeer violinist), sweet in tone, reserved

loosening the line. (The result invariably sounds foreign to our ears.) Otherwise it was a very attractive exposition of the piece, happiest in the mini-fugues of the final movement; Pommier's capacity to sustain the stark chorale of the *Adagio religioso* was taxed a little by Hainik's very deliberate tempo, but he did tell things with the nocturnal arabesques in the middle. Hainik was of course entirely in his element with the Brahms Symphony no. 2. His is not an unbuttoned reading, but cautiously warm and most beautifully proportioned. A savely sustained account of the opening *Allegro* was followed by a searching investigation of the *Adagio*, full of poignant detail, which made the clear enigma of the centre of the work, a winsome little "quasi andantino" was kept coolly in place, doubtless to assure maximum effect for the unbridled exuberance of the finale. DAVID MURRAY

Albert Hall/Radio 3

London Philharmonic

Haydn's sinewy Symphony No. 102 began Thursday's Prom, and it found the London Philharmonic nervy and alert; ready to give a still more pointed reading of the score than Bernard Haitink demanded, perhaps. The aggressive mastery of the writing invites a stinging attack; Haitink polished (bar some tentative violin-figuration in the *Adagio*) but with no dangerous glint.

Jean-Bernard Pommier, making his Prom debut, was the solo pianist in Bartok's 3rd Concerto. His opening pages suggested at once that this would be a distinctly French performance—neat, brightly lucid, a little dry. A remarkable proportion of the solo part, the centre of the work, busy unison octaves, to piquant effect; so far as sympathy with the style went, Pommier's only slips from grace came when he tried, occasionally, to make something more "expressive" by

loosening the line. (The result invariably sounds foreign to our ears.) Otherwise it was a very attractive exposition of the piece, happiest in the mini-fugues of the final movement; Pommier's capacity to sustain the stark chorale of the *Adagio religioso* was taxed a little by Hainik's very deliberate tempo, but he did tell things with the nocturnal arabesques in the middle. Hainik was of course entirely in his element with the Brahms Symphony no. 2. His is not an unbuttoned reading, but cautiously warm and most beautifully proportioned. A savely sustained account of the opening *Allegro* was followed by a searching investigation of the *Adagio*, full of poignant detail, which made the clear enigma of the centre of the work, a winsome little "quasi andantino" was kept coolly in place, doubtless to assure maximum effect for the unbridled exuberance of the finale. DAVID MURRAY

Sadler's Wells Theatre

Bugaku

Mr. Balanchine does not feature anywhere in the credits of the Dance Theatre of Harlem, but one of the benefits accruing from its less than illustrious career with the New York City Ballet is the acquisition of Balanchine works. Another is the ideal of a Balanchinian style that is discernible in the Harlem dancers' manner. Both were to be seen in the second programme on Friday night, when Balanchine's *Bugaku* was given a spirited performance, and Mr. Mitchell's own *Holberg Suite* was danced with a clean, Balanchinian attack. (In the third programme *Agon* will be seen, and New York friends speak highly of the Harlem version.)

Bugaku is Balanchine's comment upon the Imperial Japanese court dancers, who appeared in New York with his company in 1959. We saw it, unfortunately, in 1968, with Mimi Paul and Edward Villella as its principals, and I am happy to report that the Dance Theatre's account compares very creditably with the NYCB staging. They catch in the manner well and the central duet—as stylised and powerful as any erotic Japanese print—was admirably danced by Lydia Abarca and Ronald Perry. Mr. Mitchell's own *Holberg Suite* is a straight-forward, neo-Balanchinian exercise which does not stretch the dancers unduly, and allows them to move with direct, unclouded academic

New production of 'Belshazzar' and revival of 'Ariodante'

The Handel Opera Society will be at Sadler's Wells Theatre from October 27 to November 6. It will present *Ariodante* on October 27, 30, November 3, 5 and a new production of *Belshazzar* on October 29, November 2, 4 and 6. The cast for *Ariodante* includes Patricia Kera, Wendy Bathurst, Joy Roberts, Anthony Rolfe-Johnson, James Bowman, David



The Seven Girls

Seven Girls

by B. A. YOUNG

Angela Rocks seem to have little effect on the children's characters, the amateur psychologist Sven (Linal Haft) at least persuades one girl to ask him to take her to the library and another to write an extempore essay on normality containing conclusions strikingly like those advanced in *Equus*. Message or not, some of the detail is most interesting, and the acting of the seven girls is remarkable. Their names deserve recording: Lillian Ross, known as fat Lisa, terrified of being discharged and sent home; Linda Regan, as the childish blonde Lisa with a mental age of 9 or 10; Katherine Iddon, the ominous Mai, with a drink problem; Shelley Barkum, the withdrawn Monika (the one who is awakened to the library); Robin Pappas, the endlessly talkative drop-out Marie-Louise; Kate Saunders, the secretly in-

telligent girl who writes the essay; most impressive of all, Judy Monahan as Barbro, whom we see in the throes of a bad trip and an hysterical attack that ends in her removal to hospital and the finish of her faith in Sven. There is much in *Seven Girls* that is moving; there is also much that is dull in the way that only the Swedes can manage. Despite a good deal of talk about sexual misconduct and a plethora of bad language, there is nothing in it improper, as the emotional impact of the final scene levels out in my mind, I conclude that its purpose is purely sociological. What conclusion we should draw is hard to say: the girls live a life by even public school standards in this country, but I can't believe Mr. Seth is suggesting that discipline is actually what is needed.

Some characters, the Gumilla, for example, are quite extensive roles with apparent function in the play, both for the and their supervising; in case, though, the short act, which contains some comic activity, must be as mere caldery of the line. Seth has a message for a that sympathy is the upon in dealing with children; for whereas the former missionary (erence Brock) and the dured drudge Gumilla

HOME NEWS

Spend more on transport to aid growth, urges CBI

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL STAFF

INVESTMENT in transport must rank equally with other industrial capital spending if Britain is to pull itself out of recession, the Confederation of British Industry claims today.

Increased and continuing investment would prove an important factor in economic growth, the CBI says in reply to the Government's transport policy consultation document.

Capital spending should take priority over operational subsidies and general Exchequer support should be based on as quickly as possible.

Only a wealthy country could afford Britain's present system of transport support. "Subsidies as presently organised make it difficult to measure productivity, but productively and clearly measured and money related, is of paramount importance to the country."

The taxpayer would prefer

to keep his money in his pocket rather than "be forced to pay vast subsidies." Great care had to be exercised in dealing with socially necessary subsidies.

Commercial market pricing was the only way in which the real demand for transport could be measured, the CBI maintains. Passengers should pay the full price and assistance given to the individual where necessary rather than adopting a blanket policy of lower charges.

Infrastructure

The CBI stresses the important part that transport costs play in industrial production.

"At present U.K. industry is still operating in relatively depressed economic conditions and is not exerting the full demands on the transport system normally associated with a

buoyant economy. If British industry is to stage a proper recovery from its present depressed condition, investment in transport equipment and infrastructure must rate equally with other forms of industrial capital investment."

Transport policy, once settled, should not be subject to political interference and periodic upheaval. "Continuity is of prime importance," the CBI maintains.

Discussing the particular problems of London and the South-East, the CBI said the use of a subsidy of commuters was distorting the real market for travel and helping to hide part of the real cost of industrial location in the capital.

The issue should be considered in the context of overall Government policies. "It is difficult to justify subsidies from the taxpayer generally to London commuters."

Tory call to drop Scottish Assembly

By Peter Hennessy, Lobby Correspondent

THE CONSERVATIVE Party today is urged to revoke its manifesto pledge of an elected Scottish Assembly before the next election in an editorial in *Crossbow*, journal of the Bow Group.

In yet another indication of the political confusion which seems certain to prevail when Parliament debates the Government's mammoth Devolution Bill next session, the Conservative leadership is advised by one of its most effective ginger groups to make a U-turn on devolution sooner rather than later.

Crossbow derides the Edinburgh Assembly proposals by the Conservatives as a "frivolous commitment to an elected debating society—a cross between the Post Office Users' Council and a third House of Parliament, which will be capable of absolutely nothing except, perhaps, of bringing of Parliamentary business to a standstill."

Instead, the journal proposes the replacement of county councils through the U.K. regional councils, of which Scotland would have two. This would ease the burden on Westminster and ensure better government for the regions.

In an article in the same issue, Mr. Ian Spratt, MP for Aberdeen North, and a leading Tory opponent of devolution, warns that a Scottish Assembly would be dominated by the "far-left" Socialist politics of the Strathclyde region.

The central belt would receive the attention and receive the cash available. "Places like the border towns, Orkney and Shetland, Aberdeen and Inverness would be heavily discriminated against," Crossbow would drain away to itself—fully voted for by the Assembly—an overwhelming proportion of the money available, claims Mr. Spratt.

The union between the two countries should be strengthened by the devolution of part of Parliamentary procedure.

Block vote

Within the Labour Party, opposition to the Government's proposals for assemblies in Scotland and Wales will advance another stage to-day with the launching of a campaign in the constituencies.

Mr. Eric Moonman, MP for Basildon, who will be national co-ordinator, said yesterday: "There is a clear need for a major information programme at constituency level. After years of apathy based on the belief that this was a matter for the Scots and Welsh only, we have only just begun to realise that devolution will have profound effects on the whole of Britain."

It would be unthinkable for the Labour Party conference to endorse a statement on devolution based on the block vote, without the English parties considering the full implications," he said.

It would be regrettable if Mr. Callaghan were to threaten a drastic reform of the Reading of the Devolution Bill in the new session of Parliament, he added.

Chemical plant report for council to-day

THE HEALTH committee of Bolsover district council to-day will receive a report on the Coalite and Chemical Products plant at Bolsover, which produces a chemical similar to the one involved in the Italian poison cloud disaster.

The Derbyshire plant has been temporarily closed. The committee will receive a report from an inspector who has visited the plant and the council's deputy chief environmental health officer.

The Health and Safety Executive, which has been carrying out an inspection, is expected to give its findings in a few days.

Inquiry urged into Tameside selection

MR. TOM PENDRY (Labour, Stalybridge and Hyde) has called on Mr. Fred Mulley, the Education Secretary, to inquire into the selection procedures for Tameside 11-year-olds.

He visited the selection panel at its final session on Friday and said at the weekend: "In some cases there were no records of the individual child's development and attainment in the junior school."

"This basically means that children are being selected at 7½ in fact this could well be called a 7-plus examination."

Mr. Pendry added: "The chairman of the selection panel said that he found it possible only to select 151 pupils because the rest were not up to standard."

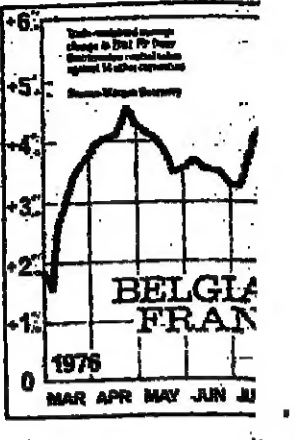
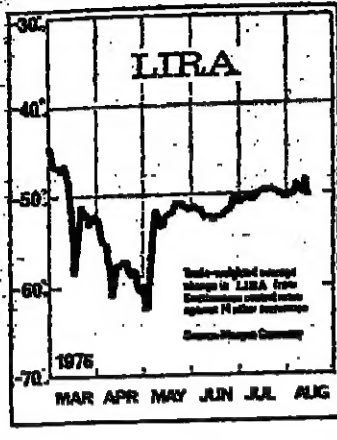
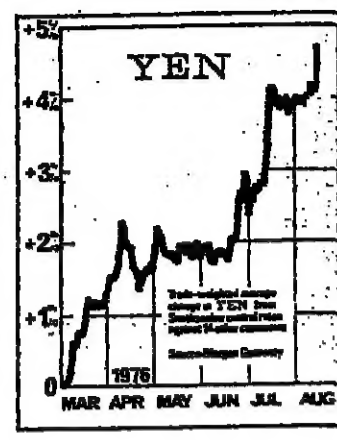
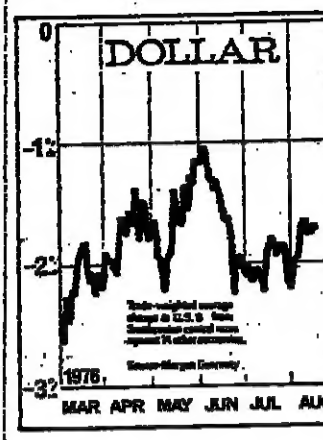
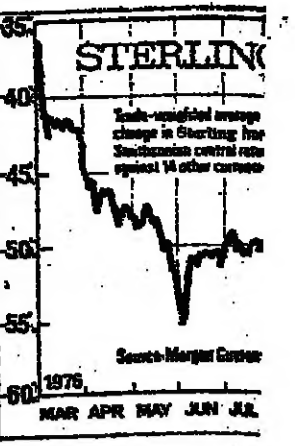
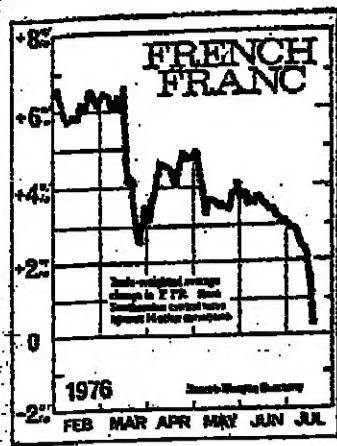
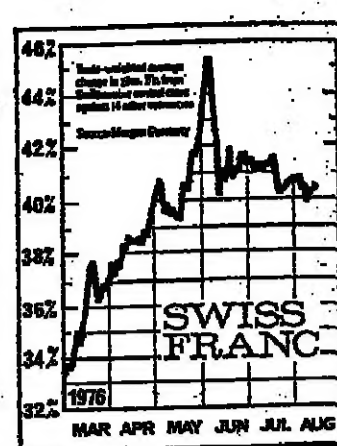
"In previous years no difficulties were found in placing children at five local grammar schools. Does the chairman infer from this that the children this year are in some surprising way less intelligent than 11-year-olds last year?"

"This cannot be the case. It proves that many children will be denied their proper education and opportunity and shows how impossible was the task set for the chairman and his colleagues."

UNCERTAINTY IN EUROPEAN CURRENCY MARKETS

D-mark's strength creates problem

BY ANTHONY HARRIS



THE reappearance of turbulent conditions in European currency markets in the past two or three weeks has concentrated attention on a new collection of what are at present regarded as "weak" currencies—the French and Belgian francs, the Dutch guilder and, to some extent, the Danish and Swedish currencies.

A rather longer-term view of the movements of exchange values shows that this is an odd list; some of the supposedly "weak" currencies have in fact been quite strong performers. The real difficulty, as has been the case so often in recent years, is speculation about the future of the German mark.

The mark, after a long period of relative stability both on a trade-weighted average and on a dollar basis, has started to rise strongly again recently, mainly because the German current account has remained in large surplus while the U.S. balance has deteriorated in line with rising activity.

The Japanese yen has in fact risen by a very similar amount over the same period, and for much the same reason—

reinforced, in Japan's case, by a sharp reduction in the rate of inflation.

Indeed, the yen might have risen much more steeply but for earlier central bank intervention designed to rebuild the Japanese currency reserves—recently abandoned under U.S. pressure, reinforced by a wish to insulate Japan from imported inflation. More recently, the rise of the yen has been slowed by political uncertainties.

The generally weak currency is, of course, the French franc. The forbidding appearance of renewed wage-led inflation, which has provoked an OECD forecast of 12 per cent inflation—well above the forecast for the U.K.—has undermined confidence.

The severe drought is expected to push the current balance into heavy deficit, both because of reduced food exports and a sharp rise in energy imports to replace hydro-electric power. There is also growing doubt about the ability of the French authorities to find effective answers to these problems.

The lira and the pound, by contrast, have

stabilised at the low levels to which they fell earlier in the year, thanks to a feeling that the worst may now be over and that there is a realistic prospect of effective government action in the countries.

With the general reduction of rates, and the persistence of high interest rates—now rising in centres—speculative interest in the franc has been reduced. In the years before the exchange rates rather than on a hedge against general currency. The resultant decline in the gold has been widely remarked; but the old of speculative interest in the Swiss franc currency equivalent, tells the same story.

It is within the European currency where the authorities are coming intervention to stabilise rates, really large speculative funds move.

Essentially this is a replay, on smaller stage, of traditional up over the D-mark.

Greater use of private cars seen as threat to London

FINANCIAL TIMES REPORTER

REDUCED subsidies for public transport would cause more people to switch to private cars and lead to less efficient use of roads and railways in London, according to two London organisations.

This in turn would reduce the capital's attractiveness as a commercial and cultural centre, they say.

The argument is put forward by the London Amenity and Transport Association, in collaboration with the London Motorway Action Group, in reply to proposals in the Government's consultative document on transport policy.

"They welcome the document as an important event in the development of methods of public participation," but they express serious reservations about its content and its proposals.

The London Amenity and Transport Association says that the document marks a great advance on previous official thinking in recognising the serious problems of those who use cars. "Nevertheless, the scale of the problem is underestimated."

The document's approach to environmental matters is insufficient. "Nothing is said about the problems caused by parking; the intrusion into the urban

scene of garages, service stations, traffic signs and street lighting; the difficulties of accommodating large numbers of car-borne visitors at busy spots; the impact on the landscape of quarries and oil refineries."

It says that the hazards and nuisances of road traffic are not as the document at times seems to suppose, peripheral annoyances. "They dominate the lives of millions of people, those of Londoners most of all."

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Of methods of charging for entry to cities, supplementary licensing is more worthy of an experiment in the London area than tolls.

The amenity group says that it entirely agrees with the document's observation that the use of company cars for commuting in peak hours contributes to congestion and that the motorist whose employer provides petrol and parking facilities has an incentive to use his car for travelling to work whereas the motorist whose costs are met out of income does not.

Mr. John Tyme, the anti-motorway campaigner, said yesterday that unless the power of the road lobby was broken soon the industrial world was doomed. Roads were an "outmoded means" of moving goods and people.

But relatively small increases in their numbers can disrupt the system for the great majority and cause widespread environmental

nuisance. The problem is to purify the system from this sort of abuse."

On the need for traffic restraint, the amenity group says that the measures discussed in the Government document do not go far enough. The importance of bus priority schemes is rightly stressed, but in many cities, particularly London, there are difficulties in giving priorities to buses because of the street layout.

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'Scrap the railway network'

FINANCIAL TIMES REPORTER

THE RAILWAY Conversion League, commenting on the transport document to-day, says that the facts and forecasts contained in the document provide a vindication of the views put forward by the league since its incorporation 15 years ago.

Commenting on the use of national resources, the league states: "Twenty years ago British Rail's route network was some 32,000 km. long. Since then some 14,000 km. of these routes have been lost to transport use, a large proportion having been simply abandoned to weeds and vermin."

The league says it can be reasonably certain that BR's network is used to less than 5 per cent of its potential capacity. "It is therefore not unreasonable to describe it as being almost disused. Since the document admits that there is little scope for transferring traffic from rail to road, the retention of this magnificent route network in railway ownership represents a scandalous misuse of a valuable national resource."

The league also restates its claim that there is no justifiable role for rail freight in Britain. "It is stated (in the Government's document) that the bulk long-distance hauls rail, and other modes have major cost advantages over road transport. However the term 'long-distance' is not defined. From transatlantic experience, rail transport is most economical for bulk freight for hauls of over 500 km (in exceptional circumstances over 350 km) where

water transport is not an alternative."

"Britain is a small island surrounded by all-weather ports, so that there is no demand for this scale of movement. Industries needing bulk materials have migrated to the coast; coastal shipping is always an available alternative."

The document's talk of a balance between road and rail and the competitive position of rail freight in certain markets, says the league, implies a genuine free market contest.

"In fact rail freight only pays a small fraction of its track costs. The bulk of them are charged to the passenger services and thus paid for by subsidies from central government, says the league, implies a genuine free market contest."

"In fact rail freight only pays a small fraction of its track costs. The bulk of them are charged to the passenger services and thus paid for by subsidies from central government, says the league, implies a genuine free market contest."

Employing a vivid metaphor

in an article in the summer issue of *Crossbow*, the journal of the Conservative Party, he describes the "pathology of a society that is being eaten alive."

Mr. Powell discerns two fundamental threats to the personal and political liberties guaranteed by the institutions of Parliamentary democracy. British membership of the EEC, which is incompatible with it, and the presence of "alien wedges" of immigrants "in the heartland of the State."

Writing about what he calls the process of national disintegration, he says: "The two active ingredients are a community is divided, grievance is, for practical purposes, inexhaustible. When violence is injected—and quite a little will suffice for a start—there begins an escalating compulsion to discover grievance and relieve it."

Taken to its conclusion, the search for a political solution to such divisions would transfer this wedge effect to Parliament, with about 5 per cent, or 32 of the 635 seats in the House of Commons allocated to representatives of the coloured community.

This, says Mr. Powell, would represent the disintegration of Parliamentary democracy. "While the institutions and liberties on which British liberty depends are being progressively surrendered to the European superstate, the forces which will sap and destroy them from within are allowed to accumulate unchecked."

"And all the time we are invited to direct towards Angola or Siberia the anxious attention that the real dangers within our power and our borders imperatively demand," claims Mr. Powell.

Further improvement in profitability expected.

Further improvement in profitability expected.

Further improvement in profitability expected.

Further improvement in profitability expected.

Further improvement in profitability expected.

Further improvement in profitability expected.

Good recovery from previous year.	
1976	1975
5000	5000
Turnover	7,006
Pretax Profit (loss)	261
Profit after Tax (loss)	124
Retained Profit (loss)	42
Per Ordinary Share	pence
Earnings	6.0p
Total Ordinary Dividend (net)	3.92p
Dividends increased by maximum permissible.	
£1 million investment programme due for completion this year.	
Further improvement in profitability expected.	

The Birmingham Mint Ltd
Icknield Street
Birmingham B18 6RX
Tel: 021-236 7742

Britain backs out of herring deal

BRITAIN HAS pulled out of a quota system designed to conserve herring stocks in the North Sea.

The move comes after Norway had objected to the size of the Norwegian quota and because of large-scale fishing is going on in areas close to the U.K.'s 12-mile fishery limits.

Britain has already exceeded her quota of 9,700 tons for this year, although fishing was kept within the limit until after the Norwegian objection was lodged. Talks are to take place with the fishing industry to decide what voluntary limit should be placed on catches for the rest of the year.

Scientists told the April meeting of the North Atlantic Fisheries Commission—when the quotas were drawn up—that fishing for herring in the North Sea should be stopped to allow stocks to recover from years of over-fishing. The catch of herring netted with other fish should also be severely restricted.

Britain supported a ban, but the commission decided to allow catches to a total of 160,000 tons.

Exhibition train for hi-fi gear

AN EXHIBITION train, "The Pioneer Express," is now visiting British Rail's Eastern Region. It features the largest mobile exhibition of hi-fi equipment ever mounted in Britain. The display was mounted by Shiro (U.K.) to promote the company's range of "Pioneer" audio/visual products on a national tour.

The seven-coach train won 15th of exports when used for three years in East Europe with a previous exhibition display for another company.

IN BRIEF

Cornish outlook

Cornwall's tourist industry is likely to grow little before 1980, according to a report prepared for the Cornwall Tourism Council by the Cornish Tourist Committee. Steady but relatively slow growth can be expected after 1980. Tourists spent £110m in Cornwall in 1974, nearly £300 for every man, woman and child living in the county.

Vegetables spoiled

The hot summer is likely to bring higher vegetable prices. Farmers because agricultural scientists said yesterday the heat was shattering runner bean flowers before they could set. Potatoes were suffering from heat as well as lack of water.

Iceward bound

British Package holidays to Siberia—said to be the first—have been booked twice over. "I can't help but think that the huge response is a spin-off from the Cornwell Tourism Council. Mr. Francis Higgins, managing director of Thomson Holidays, said yesterday."

Animal cruelty

Poas and MPs from the Parliamentary Animal Welfare Group and members of the RSPCA's Animals Experimentation Advisory Committee, have signed a memorandum stressing the controls under the 1976 Cruelty to Animals Act are inadequate. The paper has been placed before the Home Secretary.

LABOUR NEWS

Yorkshire deputies hit coal output

BY IAN HARGREAVES, LABOUR STAFF

PRODUCTION in Yorkshire coalfields is likely to be affected increasingly by the refusal of 6,000 colliery officials to withdraw sanctions on underground supervision.

A meeting of the Yorkshire area council for the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shot-firers in Barnsley at the week-end rejected an appeal from national level to back down on the issue.

The decision means that delays of anything up to one hour can take place at shift changes and that, as pit holidays and production increases, it will become more difficult, especially for high production pits, to meet coal targets.

Safety

The deputies' action was initiated in the wake of the report into the Houghton Main explosion. In an attempt to improve safety standards, the association's Yorkshire members

were instructed to end the practice whereby so-called "competent miners" were allowed to take over shift supervision at the end of a shift when a colliery deputy is not present.

NACODS, Yorkshire officials claim that the system of "competent miners" was being used to alleviate a shortage of properly trained deputies.

The action has already caused tension between miners and deputies, but the National Union of Mineworkers has instructed its members to avoid clashes. Mr. Gilbert Fallows, Yorkshire area president of the association, said at the week-end: "We are trying to ensure that the Coal Mines Act is rigidly applied governing inspections for the safety of workers. Our intention is to uplift safety standards."

A spokesman for the National Coal Board said last night that production losses because of the ban had been slight so far, but could be expected to worsen.

Ferranti white-collar men plan to step up action

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

WHITE COLLAR unions at the Manchester divisions of Ferranti electronics are to step up a campaign of non-operation this week in protest at the company's failure to meet their demands for a more democratic approach to a job evaluation exercise.

At separate meetings at Ferranti's five Manchester factories, staff have voted overwhelmingly to reject the company's latest attempt at compromise.

The three unions involved—the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, the Association of Professional Executive Clerical and Computer Staffs and the staff section (TASS) of the engineering workers' union—say that their 2,000 members have been working to rule for over a fortnight and that further disruption this week will have a serious effect on production.

At the root of the dispute is the union's contention that the company has failed to honour its commitment, made at the time of the Government rescue of Ferranti last year, that efforts would be made to substantially improve consultation procedures.

The company denies that production has been affected by the dispute.

Union-company talks have made some progress on specific issues such as the release of factor scores used for grading purposes and the disclosure of job titles, but the unions feel that the company is avoiding firm commitment to a date for introducing the required changes.

There is still disagreement also on the question of the degree of status and power, according to industrial relations managers at Ferranti.

The company denies that production has been affected by the dispute.

NUJ backs action for closed shop

JOURNALISTS on three East Midlands newspapers have received official union backing for the use of sanctions this week in support of their demand that all recruits should be forced to join the National Union of Journalists.

The draft claim for a 100 per cent post entry closed shop for the Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph and two small weekly papers in the same area is one of several approved by the NUJ executive council.

The Northamptonshire Journalists will start their programme

of action to-day by refusing to do night work, withholding the use of their cars and "blacking" non-NUJ copy.

USDAW against Optical merger

By Ian Hargreaves

THE UNION of Shop, Office and Allied Workers backed the efforts of Optical to have its takeover by Pilkington Manufacturing Company referred to Monopolies Commission.

Lord Allen, the union's secretary, issued a statement at the week-end, saying it would be "no comment" on the merger. "Optical from the merger could seriously hinder our entry into new areas as well as limiting the suppliers."

He said he was astir the lack of attention merger terms to job security, the company's workforce and the lack of safety of such safeguard yet again the lack of work people in take-overs.

The union has met several of U.K. Optical's demands.

Oppose

U.K. Optical, which ophthalmic lenses, has shareholders to oppose its takeover by Pilkington Manufacturing Company.

USDAW has announced closed shop agreement about 3,000 of its members played by UDS Tailors John Collier and Claude Alexander outlet.

It is the union's four agreement in menswear in recent weeks.

BP dispute resolved

WORK AT the BP refinery in Grangemouth, Scotland, is expected to resume following an agreement between the company and the TUC General Workers Union over allowances for wearing clothes on special duty.

About 70 men were on last week when BP said it was not paying the allowance of a Department of Energy ruling.

The allowance, has sanctioned following a mediation by the TUC Department. Payment is backdated to August 1.

Jobs prospects

Charterhouse Group says that the reduction in unemployment in the next 18 months. The group's reduction rate will be at least one year period for which Mr. MacShane would be re-instated to allow him to seek a permanent post within the corporation.

OVERSEAS NEWS

5th NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE in search of a dialogue with industrialised world

ROBERT GHAM
COLONBO, August 15.

Representatives of the 55 non-aligned countries met today for the opening of the 5th Non-Aligned Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The conference is expected to last for two weeks, during which the delegates will discuss a wide range of issues, including the role of the non-aligned movement in the world, the situation in the Middle East, and the need for a dialogue between the non-aligned countries and the industrialised world.

The conference is being held at the Grand Hotel, Colombo, and is being attended by delegates from 55 countries. The conference is expected to be a landmark event in the history of the non-aligned movement, as it marks the first time that the movement has met in a country that is not a member of the United Nations.

Turkey 'will continue Aegean exploration'

METIN MUNIR
ANKARA, August 15.

Turkish Government will continue its exploration programme in the Aegean Sea, despite the fact that the Greek Government has announced that it will not allow any further exploration in the area. The Turkish Government has announced that it will continue its exploration programme in the Aegean Sea, despite the fact that the Greek Government has announced that it will not allow any further exploration in the area.

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West Germany seeks links on Berlin access

NICHOLAS COLICREST
BONN, August 15.

West Germany has announced that it will seek to establish links with the East German Government in order to improve access to Berlin. The German Government has announced that it will seek to establish links with the East German Government in order to improve access to Berlin.

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alta election date set

DORREY GRIMA
VALETTA, August 15.

Nationalist Party clubs were broken into and ransacked during a Labour Party demonstration in Valletta, Malta, today. The Nationalist Party has announced that it will hold a general election in the near future.

The Nationalist Party has announced that it will hold a general election in the near future. The Nationalist Party has announced that it will hold a general election in the near future.

TRAVELLING over 1,000 kilometres from Johannesburg by road to Umfolozi in Rhodesia

The drive to the border at Beitbridge is normal enough with lots of traffic going both ways once across the border however, the road is strikingly devoid of vehicles. Since three young South Africans were shot and killed on the road last Easter, travelling from the border as far as Fort Victoria has usually been by armed convoy.

Virtually every civilian on the road had weapons of some kind. One man—a major in a military uniform—was turned up at the end of the road. He looked just like a country vet about to go out and put some animal out of its misery. The weather, and just about everything except the prospect of nationalist guerrillas taking a shot at the convoy.

TRAVELS THROUGH RHODESIA A stiff upper lip

BY STEWART DALRY

It is estimated that about 80 per cent of Rhodesia's trade goes by these routes. Clearly a lot of the oil imported comes in by road. Presumably much of the country's exports, including chrome, beef and maize and tobacco, which are thought to amount to 7m. tons a year, go out by train.

One economic prop which has been whittled away is tourism. Some 400,000 tourists, many of them from South Africa, came to Rhodesia last year, but this total has clearly dropped drastically this year.

written by the Prime Minister's son-in-law.

The Rhodesians do not flesh out details about the war. Still less do they allow newsmen anywhere near any operations. The war is obviously real enough for those fighting it and those relatives of men killed. But the result of not letting Press near any operations has meant that with one or two exceptions the war has gone largely unreported and its true dimension has remained unknown.

Lady Jacqueline Wilson, the widow of Sir Ian Wilson, the former Speaker of the Parliament, lives in a beautiful farmhouse perched high in the mountains, surrounded by high pine forests and just 200 metres from the Mozambique border. It is half an hour's drive from Umtali and the last stretch is over thick red dirt roads which wind up the mountain almost like a cork-screw and are extremely easy to mine.

Libyan bomb alleged

By Our Own Correspondent
CAIRO, August 15.

TENSION between Libya and Egypt heightened here this week-end as Libyan agents were blamed for a bomb explosion in a train in Alexandria on Saturday that killed eight persons and injured 50.

The explosion occurred in a train packed with farmers and workers about to begin the long ride to Aswan in Upper Egypt. The train had not yet pulled up to the loading dock in the station, but passengers eager to get a seat in the crowded third class section had climbed in through the windows.

Lagos sentences

Two American employees of Lockheed Corporation were yesterday sentenced to 10 years imprisonment each by a Lagos magistrate's court, which found them guilty of illegally importing arms and ammunition into Nigeria, our Lagos correspondent writes.

Peking alert over

Chinese experts have lifted the earthquake alert enforced in Peking for 16 days. "There will be no strong earthquake in the near future," a Foreign Ministry spokesman told Reuters last night. The 6m people of Peking have been camping out in the streets of the capital since July 30—two days after the big earthquake which devastated part of Hopei Province and shook the capital.

Jet crash verdict

The world's first crash of a Jumbo jet in which 89 people died near Nairobi two years ago was blamed today on a crew error, Reuters reports. According to a report by Mr. D. C. Stewart, Chief Inspector of Accidents of the East African Community, the Lufthansa Boeing 747 stalled and crashed on take-off because it took off with its leading edge wing flaps retracted.

Angola strikes

The MPLA Government in Angola has accused "agents of imperialism" of inciting workers in key sectors to strike for higher wages, the Yorubian news agency, Euphrates, reported from Luanda yesterday. An MPLA statement said there were recently in Luanda a series of demands for higher wages and work stoppages in strategic sectors, such as the food industry and food distribution centres, Reuters reports.

Indonesian pledge

The Indonesian Mines Minister, Dr. Mohammed Sadi, has given an assurance his Government will not try to re-negotiate investment contracts in areas other than oil, our Jakarta correspondent writes. "We said foreign investors need have no fear that Indonesia would move on to other mineral resources, including natural gas, or to industrial enterprises," he said.

New Issue
August 16, 1976

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited

Tokyo/Japan

DM 80,000,000- 6¼% Deutsche Mark Convertible Bonds of 1976/1984

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 6¼% p.a., payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1, 1978
Maturity: August 1, 1984
Conversion right: from December 1, 1976 until maturity into ordinary shares of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited at a conversion price of DM 1.45 or Yen 165.50 per share
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

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The Technical Page

EDITED BY ARTHUR BENNETT AND TED SCHOETERS

CONSTRUCTION

Building in fabric and light metal

AIR-SUPPORTERS structures have been with us for some years. Now, however, a Canadian company has come up with an idea for temporary buildings which, from the outside look very like air halls, but in reality are very different since they depend on an intimate combination of fabric and lightweight springs aluminium ribbing for strength. That they are strong leaves little doubt since the designers claim to meet national codes of withstanding 140 mph winds and 60 lbs snow loads. Nylon or polyester fabric coated with pvc can be specified and the ribbing is made of hard alloyed aluminium which may be anodised while the fabric is treated to withstand extreme temperatures and with ultra violet inhibitors to help resist degradation from ambient light. The fabric is self-extinguishing, a most important consideration in structures such as these and fire retardancy tests have been conducted both in the U.K. (Warrington Research) and the U.S. (California State Fire Marshal's Office). If required, the buildings may be insulated through the addition of a second aluminium rib to which an inner skin of fabric is attached. This creates a dead air space and considerable increases the already high K value of the structure. If required, glass fibre wadding can be attached to the inside of the skin with a thin vapour barrier. But this would detract from the translucency of the fabric and impose the need for more complication in providing for windows, which can take the form of clear vinyl membranes sealed into the structure at any required point. Glass windows can be attached to the structure if needed. Erection of a 5,000 square foot building takes one or two qualified supervisors and four labourers about two days and most buildings, whatever the size, can be dismantled in a matter of hours. Repairs to cuts or tears less than, say, four feet long can easily be carried out on site with an appropriate glue and repair kit and complete sections of any building can be removed or replaced without any adverse effects on the remainder of the structure. Foundations are not required, beams being held in place by drift pins. Maintenance is non-existent other than to check that no hard objects are actually touching the skin of the building, which could result in friction and premature wear. Each building is provided with one personnel door and one eight-foot-wide garage-type door, but any size and number of doors can be catered for. Interesting in this patented system is the way in which the fabric is attached to the ribs, namely, by folding the edge round a thick rope running parallel to the rib flange and attaching the assembly by means of a continuous plate bolted or clamped to the flange. Fabric sections are joined by a thermal fusion process. Further from Sprung Instant Structures, 1000, 10th Ave. SW, Calgary 3, Alberta, Canada.

RESEARCH

Mobile freeze dryer

SUITABLE for shared use between a number of laboratories on the same premises is the Unitrap 11 freeze dryer, a mobile and compact unit in which the contents of ampoules, bottles, flasks, beakers, petri dishes and trays may be processed. Made by The Virtis Company of New York, the unit is available from Technicon, 58, Edgware Way, Edgware, Middx HA8 5JP. It is supplied with a number of slip-on accessory chambers including tray dryer, clear dries, manifolds and a centrifugal bio-dryer. A visible condenser permits direct observation of ice build-up throughout processing and assures safe late additions to manifolds. Standard equipment includes a shock mounted Hyvac 7 pump and Copeland compressor. Instruments include thermometer, temperature indicator (-80 to +25 deg. C) and vacuum gauge reading 0 to 3,000 microns. Models are available for quick defrost (30 minutes without the use of hot wires) and other special applications.

SAFETY

Tells when mains fail

IN operations where the mains may fail and the fact remain unknown to the person in charge, those responsible for livestock are particularly vulnerable—a device put on the market by N. J. Froment & Co. should prove useful. The device is a self-contained unit which offers a "very wide range of possibilities for the calculator manufacturer." Each consists of an edge-connecting printed board measuring 56 mm x 32 mm on which is mounted the arithmetic circuit and memory in one package and the nine-digit display module and lens in the other. Operation is from nine volt dry cell or rechargeable batteries. There are four modules offered with facilities including standard processing and assures safe late additions to manifolds. Standard equipment includes a shock mounted Hyvac 7 pump and Copeland compressor. Instruments include thermometer, temperature indicator (-80 to +25 deg. C) and vacuum gauge reading 0 to 3,000 microns. Models are available for quick defrost (30 minutes without the use of hot wires) and other special applications.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

GRAIN STORAGE

The Home-Grown Cereals Authority on behalf of the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce invites tenders from firms experienced in the handling and storage of grain (wheat, barley and oilseed rape) for the appointment under contract to manage grain stores at—

Hartlebury, Worcestershire.
Hemswell & Faldingworth, Lincs.
Manby, Louth, Lincs.
Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.
Polmont, Falkirk, Scotland.
Prest Heath, Nr. Whitchurch, Salop.

The stores will be used for grain purchased by the Board into intervention in accordance with EEC Regulations and will be fully equipped for that purpose.

Firms experienced in this field wishing to tender should, in the first instance, apply for further information to—

Home-Grown Cereals Authority,
Hamlyn House,
Highgate Hill,
London N19 5PR.
(Tel: 01-236 3391
Mr. Rutherford or Mr. Files).

Closing date for receipt of tenders will be 30th September 1976.

INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR CHOWWILL SERVICE AREA ON M1

1.—The Department of the Environment invites applications for the right to build and operate period filling stations on a 10 or 21 year lease at Chowwill, Essex, on the London to Cambridge Motorway M11.

2.—A petrol filling station is required on the south side of the motorway. Temporary snack bar/refreshment facilities will also be required. Permanent catering buildings will be the subject of a later tendering at the appropriate time.

3.—Parking areas, access roads, exterior lighting, landscaping and a pedestrian subway connecting the two filling stations will be provided by the Department. Main services will be brought to the developer's service points.

4.—Requests for further details and application forms should be addressed to the Department of the Environment, Motorway Service Areas Branch, Room 3111A, St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0TE. The closing date for the submission of completed applications is 4 October 1976.

ESTABLISSEMENT PUBLIC DES EAUX DE FIEGNE

Establishment Public des Eaux de Fiegné, 11312 Fiegné, France. Tel: 03 24 24 24 24. President: Monsieur Gervais. Ene. Rita Mouriz.

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

Appear every MONDAY
For further information contact:
ROSEMARY ANDREWS 01-248 8000 Ext. 465

Known as the Speedlight Plus, the unit has a dual purpose. If the mains fail a battery-operated circuit is activated to sound an audible alarm some six seconds later, the delay preventing false alarms from short breaks. The unit also has circuits for checking the frequency produced by a tractor-driven alternator used to provide an emergency supply. Correct tractor speed is indicated by continuous illumination of a lamp. If the speed rises or falls beyond the safe speed band of the alternator, the lamp flashes. The unit measures 7 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, weighs 5 lbs and is priced at \$65. More from the company at Cliffe Road, Easton, Stamford, Lincs (0780 51061).

COMPUTERS

Container line plans network

BURROUGHS has ousted Honeywell at both ends of the Associated Container Transportation Services operation — in Europe and Australia/New Zealand. ACTS is buying a B2700 initially for use on the new container trade run by Ellerman Harrison Container Line. For installation later this year, the machine will process documentation, control container movement and carry out financial applications using data collection direct from various U.K. offices over Post Office lines. But this is only the first step in a master plan which provides for the development of similar on-line shipping systems for the Australasian and Far Eastern trades. As this work progresses, the B2700 will be superseded and replaced by a much larger B6700 some time around the beginning of 1978. This machine will be at the centre of a European network having more than 70 terminal installations. Simultaneously with the B2700 for Ellerman, ACTS has placed orders for a similar machine for New Zealand and a B1700 for South Africa. Further details from Burroughs on 01-799 8522.

Only needs a case

LITRONIX now states that it is offering a new family of self-contained calculator modules which offer a "very wide range of possibilities for the calculator manufacturer." Each consists of an edge-connecting printed board measuring 56 mm x 32 mm on which is mounted the arithmetic circuit and memory in one package and the nine-digit display module and lens in the other. Operation is from nine volt dry cell or rechargeable batteries. There are four modules offered with facilities including standard processing and assures safe late additions to manifolds. Standard equipment includes a shock mounted Hyvac 7 pump and Copeland compressor. Instruments include thermometer, temperature indicator (-80 to +25 deg. C) and vacuum gauge reading 0 to 3,000 microns. Models are available for quick defrost (30 minutes without the use of hot wires) and other special applications.

PLANT & MACHINERY SALES

Description	Price	Telephone
1974 Ten Stand roll forming line by Hunter-Douglas. Virtually unused Capacity 200 mm x 2 mm M.S. strip complete with automatic cut-to-length equipment.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
2 Stand Roll mill for flattening wire and rolling narrow strip. Complete with edging rolls and recoiler.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
Rolling Mills 1) 12" x 12" 125 HP Farmer Norton two high 2) 24" x 36" x 300 HP Robertson 3 high 3) 6" x 12" 14" — 180 HP Stanart Mann four high.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
Modern Used Rolling Mills, wire rod and tube drawing plant roll forming machines—slitting—flattening and cut-to-length lines—cold saws—presses—guillotines, etc.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1970 Hotchekiss 100 KW double vacuum annealing plant useful charge area 625 mm dia x 2000 mm loading height—output 600 lb per 24 hours	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1971 Automatic 25ft Drawbench with push-pull 10 tons at 100 fpm and 20 tons at 50 fpm. Virtually unused.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1974 Fully Automatic Cold Saw by Noble & Lund with hand control for cutting non-ferrous bar. Max capacity 5" round and square	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1971 Fully Automatic High Precision Circular Saw by Robit with batch control. Max capacity 60 mm bar-70 mm profiles and cube.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
1970 cut-to-length line, max capacity 1000 mm x 2 mm x 7 tonne coil, fully overhauled and in excellent condition.	P.O.A.	021-556 0904 Telex 336414
Caterpillar 14E Motor Grader, complete with new tyres.	£25,500	Telex 51187
Caterpillar 966C Wheel Loader, with 31 cv. yd. bucket and new tyres.	£25,500	094-34 4531 Telex 51187

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PACKAGING



Major adjustments in the size range are made by handwheel, but in critical areas change parts are used to avoid "tuning" after a size change. Change range is 20 to 30 minutes. Speed range is from 40 to 100 cycles/minute. Other features of the machine are custom mounting and centralised "oneshot" lubrication. Optional extras include loader feeds, automatic feeds for bottles, tubes and sachets, coding units and code reading systems.

Disc packs for minis

NASHUA Computer Products, a division of Nashua Corporation, is making available generally a new range of disc packs for use with the CDC 9876 and 9877 disc drives. The Nashua 4463 (equivalent of the CDC 9877) has an 80 Mega-bit capacity using a packing density of 6,000 bits per inch. It has a total of 411 tracks on five surfaces. The 4464 (equivalent of the CDC 9876) has an 80 Mega-bit capacity at the same data packing density with 823 tracks over five disc surfaces. The packs are available on immediate delivery and are intended for the market that is developing in the minicomputer and small business computer areas. Nashua, Greycoat Place, London SW1P 1SF. 01-888 4300.

Help to sea ventures

SHIPSALLES has been developed by Time Sharing to handle the information and administrative requirements of sales and purchase departments in the shipping industry. Designed to be used by existing departmental staff, who need have no previous computer experience whatsoever, working from simple, low cost terminals in their own offices, it operates in plain English, using industry standard terms. Details of all ships known by the department to be for sale are recorded. An immediate inquiry system which matches ships to a client's purchasing needs is provided; but if these needs cannot be satisfied immediately, SHIPSALLES can remember the client and his requirements to match against ships appearing on the market later. Speed of response means that accurate information is available to answer telephone inquiries, while the "memory" facility means that potential sales are never overlooked. Up to 62 items of information can be used to describe any ship for sale. Information can be entered as it becomes available, and can be altered at any time. Data entry and updating is by a simple question and answer dialogue which eliminates the risk of operator errors. Validation procedures include features which ensure that the same ship cannot appear for sale twice, even if the name has been changed, and protect against

MATERIALS

Hydraulic pipe in long runs

TO CONTROL hydraulically operated shut-off valves on the sea bed the off-shore industry uses unbroken runs of high pressure tubing, usually of solid drawn stainless steel (Type 316), which is expensive. Now a competitive pipe, stated to be 30 per cent cheaper, has been introduced by Turgum Hydraulics, Arle, Cheltenham (0242 258555). Made from Turgum's own composite, the complex alpha-brass alloy, it is available in 4 in. OD 20 swg. and for the first time in 700 ft. long runs, capable of reaching from the deepest well-head to the surface, and carrying pressures of 7,000 psi. The company says the pipe is of comparable proof strength to its stainless steel competitor, but is more ductile, making it easier to work and simplifying manufacture of complex bends.

PACKAGING

Versatile cartoning machine

AN INTERMITTENT horizontal cartoning machine has been designed by Mayflower Packaging, New Prospect Works, Meteor Close, Norwich Airport, Norwich, Norfolk NR8 6HQ (0603 416311), which is claimed to cost about 30 per cent less than competitive equipment. Called the MC1, it can accom-

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MILL LINES
(14) Heavy Duty Rubber Mills, 24"x24"x34"; Top Cap, Full Bearings, Automatic Lobe, 500 HP Synchronous Motors.
(5) NRM & SPADONE AUTO. HORIZ. & VERT. BIAS CUTTERS.
(4) SPADONE AUTOMATIC VERTICAL BIAS CUTTERS.

TIRE BUILDING MACHINES
(1) Farrel Radial Tire Building Machine; Model 318-8 (1967).
(1) NRM Mod. 60 & 555 Tire Building Machines w/Drives (67).
BIAS CUTTERS
(2) NRM Automatic Horiz. Low Angle Bias Cutters, 45° 70°.
(1) Spadone Automatic Horiz. Low Angle Bias Cutter, 45° 70°.
(2) NRM & McNEIL DUAL TIRE CURING PRESSES TO 80".
(2) FERRIS WHEEL TYPE 8-POST "N" PCI UNITS w/AIR RINGS.
NRM 6" SHORT BARREL HOT FEED EXTRUDER 30/60 HP-OC.

AUXILIARY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT
NRM Hot Knife Base Cutter; Gordon Farrel 15" Plasticator, 500-HP Oil Warming Kettles, Bead Wrap Lines, Green Tire Painters, Tire Cutters, Mold Cleaners, Buffers, Mixers, Scales, etc.
TIRE TESTING EQUIPMENT
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(6) Micro Poise Balancing Machines, Models 700, 7400, 8770.
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BFG Bridge & Bead Upsetting Mach., Mod. 65, w/Chart Recorder.

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King Vertical Boring Mill, 2 Rail Heads, 50" Rotary Table.
(5) Lathe: LeBlond 28x120, Mon. 18255, So. Band 12x43, 6x6 3/4" Heavy Duty Industrial Shaper w/Drives and Controls.
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moderate cartons ranging from 12 x 15 x 30 mm. to 48 x 56 x 150 mm., and cope with a variety of closures including pressure tuck, aeroplane tuck, friction fit flap, and gluing at both or either end. Hot or cold adhesive can be used. Major adjustments in the size range are made by handwheel, but in critical areas change parts are used to avoid "tuning" after a size change. Change range is 20 to 30 minutes. Speed range is from 40 to 100 cycles/minute. Other features of the machine are custom mounting and centralised "oneshot" lubrication. Optional extras include loader feeds, automatic feeds for bottles, tubes and sachets, coding units and code reading systems.

DESIGN

Mini-motor goes into high gear

ELEEMCO—the Electrical Remote Control Company—of Harlow, Essex, has broken into the European market with its D78 synchronous motor. Against fierce competition from France and Switzerland, an initial batch of 50,000 motors has been sold to Electromotors, a French leading Italian timer manufacturer—with more to follow. Some 20,000 motors have also been sold to Continental Photostructures, a Belgian manufacturer of lighting equipment. Outside Europe, over 3,000 motors per month are being shipped to Australia. This motor measures only 1 1/4 inches (32 mm.) in diameter by 1 inch (16 mm.) high, which makes it about one-third of the size of competitors providing the same torque. A ferrite magnetic rotor (the only moving part) results in high efficiency and reliability. Although at present Eleemco's major business is in the industrial timer market, the powerful and reliable motor has potential for use in chart recorders, spin dryers, audio systems, microwave ovens and battery chargers. D78 was designed by Eleemco engineers in co-operation with the Department of Electrical Engineering at University of Sheffield, and because it represents a significant technological advance, the company obtained financial backing of £200,000 from the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC).

A range of miniature gear boxes is available with output ratios from 5:1 to 1,000,000:1 and they can be supplied as separate items. High-precision National sales manager Honeywell's commercial division, Mr. Bruce Jackson, who is the programme, worked on project for a number of years and eventually saw the motor known as an optimizing electronic program. These are installed in public and private sector, and the Property Services Agency of the Department of Environment has embarked on a three-year programme to equip its buildings with devices. But barely 3 per cent of buildings in the U.K. are probably better equipped with improved environmental equipment such as that which has won the award. Honeywell has changed over so far. Fuel savings in the U.K. are of the order of 50m. a year in Europe. Around £400m. level. Further information Honeywell at Charles St. Bracknell, Berks. 0294 24553

MACHINE TOOLS EXHIBITION

Selection to show its wares

AMONG THE eight machines which will be shown by the Solson Machine Tool Co. (a 600 firm company) at Mach 76 (Birmingham, September 22-24, 1976) will be four new ones from Czechoslovakia, and a new NC tube bending machine from West Germany.

The Czechs are showing a semi-automatic lathe, a numerically controlled turret lathe, a gear shaping machine and a horizontal boring machine with digital read-out. Possibly the most interesting is the TOS model SPS12, a semi-automatic lathe made by the Holubkov factory. Designed for making flanged components, this lathe has a range of extra equipment, including a tailstock for shaft turning. A feeding mechanism is up for handling small or large batches. For small batches the machine can be fitted with two, four-way toolposts which are indexed into the work cycle; for large batches multi-tool machining can be carried out with or without toolposts. Swing over bed is 575 mm, over the carriage is 315 mm, and maximum turning length is 400 mm. There are three spindle speed ranges: 83 to 1,400 rpm, 1,000 rpm, and 83 to 1,000 rpm. Feed rates range from 10 to 800 mm/min., and rapid traverse from 3,500 to 4,000 mm/min. Speeds and feeds can be changed four times in every automatic cycle. The standard machine is fitted with front and rear carriages, and an optional extra third carriage can be mounted on the headstock casting. The machine is controlled by a cross selector and a system of stops, with a total of 30 lines of information given on the main program panel. The front and rear carriages have separate control panels.

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Charles Churchill is introducing a four-axis, two turret machine, providing the benefits of cutting with two tool heads, with numerical control, a microcomputer. Any of the turret tooling positions, automatically selected, is in bi-directional/continuous rotation. The turret takes the tool to the next position. Making its debut at Mach 76 is Churchill's high-speed, station turret NC machine, which is claimed to be controlled by a cross selector and a system of stops, with a total of 30 lines of information given on the main program panel. The front and rear carriages have separate control panels.

Tube bending. For jobbing and high speed production work, Schwarzwirth, of Cologne, West Germany, has developed the Perfekt NC90 automatic electrohydraulic tube bending machine. Likely applications are in the production of exhaust pipes, and the manipulation of stainless steel tubing for the aircraft industry. Capable of bending steel tubes up to 60.3 mm OD with a wall thickness of 2.2 mm to a centre line radius of 200 mm, movement of the rotary head, tube clamping and mandrel operations are all actuated by the main hydraulic unit. A second hydraulic system controls the tube feeding, indexing, and clamping of the tube and cutter. There are three air-operated mandrel and tube supports. Capable of full numerical control, up to eight ranges of bending angles can be produced, as well as automatic tool correction and spring-back compensation. Maximum bending angle of 180 degrees, accurate to 0.01 degrees.

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Building and Civil Engineering

m. U.K. awards to Wimpey

Wimpey is expected to start soon with the construction of a new 150,000 sq. ft. office building at British Rail's station goods yard in London. The contract is worth £7.5m. and is being awarded to George Wimpey by whom investment arm of the company has secured a long lease on the site. The entire scheme is funded by CIN Properties. Offices will be occupied by Messrs. P. & O. and it is expected to be completed by 1980.

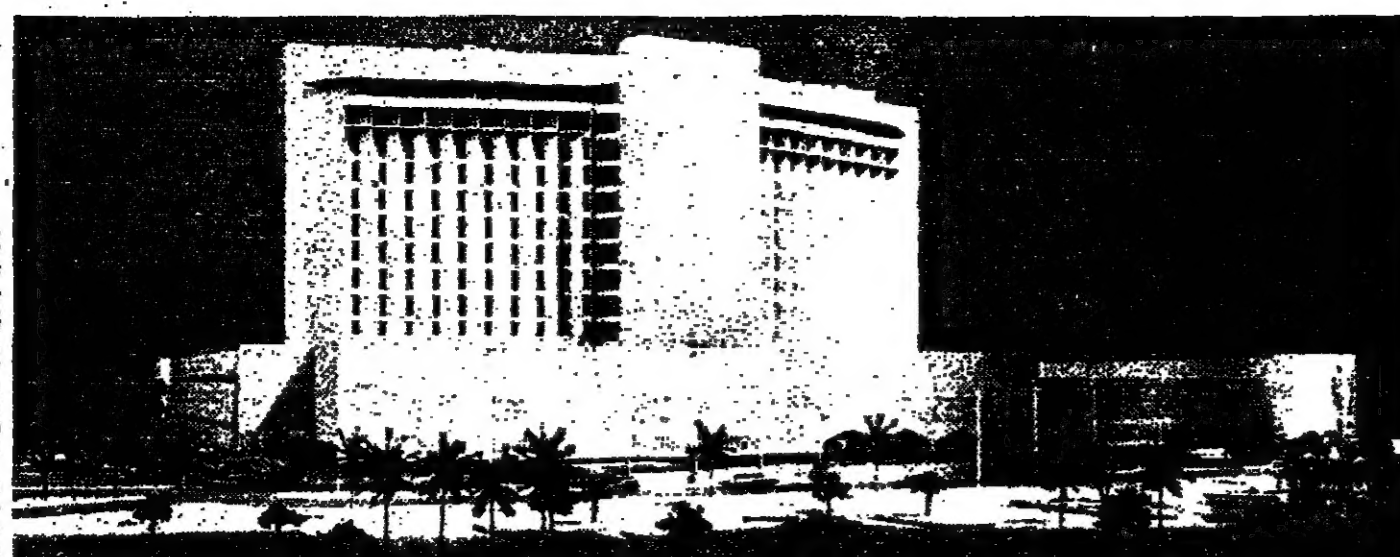
Other job for Wimpey is the construction of 201 dwellings for the British (First). Housing in association with the Metropolitan Borough of Ryton, Cuffley, at Cuffley, Essex. The contract is worth about £1.5m. and is being awarded to Wimpey by the Metropolitan Borough of Ryton. The contract is worth about £1.5m. and is being awarded to Wimpey by the Metropolitan Borough of Ryton.

Laing gets work worth £12.2m.

AMONG £12.2m. worth of contracts awarded to John Laing Construction is a £5.9m. contract for a new 150,000 sq. ft. office building at Harrogate for Maxwell Property (Westgate). In association with the Borough Council.

The work includes construction of an auditorium (2,000 seats), exhibition hall (30,000 sq. ft.), shopping centre (50,000 sq. ft.), an eight-storey building (19,200 sq. ft. offices, plus two-storey car park), and the foundations for a future luxury hotel. To be built in Kings Road, the work is to be completed in early 1979. Architects are Morgan Bentley and Partners, and consulting engineers are Robert T. Horne and Associates.

On the former Croydon Airport, now called the Roundshaw Estate, housing for up to 1,164 people is to be built under a £4.6m. contract from the GLC. Due for completion in three years, the work includes 325 flats and maisonettes, 12 '16 blocks on the north side of the estate—a district heating scheme will be installed. Architects are



British architects are making their impact on the Arab States. Following the success of seven British architectural firms (including the prize-winning) out of 13 other prize-winners in the international competition for an hotel and conference centre in Abu Dhabi (reported in this page on July 26) comes the news of another major competition winner. This is the London architectural firm of John Harris, which in another international competition, comes first with the design of a hospital for Dubai, estimated to cost some £30m.

The competition was organised by Dubai's Department of Health and Medical Services. There were over 200 entries from all over the world and of these eight were invited by the Government of Dubai to submit design proposals. The international jury of nine, including R. M. Goodman, chief architect of our own Department of Health,

having made its recommendation, the Dubai Government health representatives stated that they had been impressed by the high standard of entries.

The winning design comprises a 14-storey tower block set on a two-storey podium. It will have 638 beds planned on 10 ward floors in single, two- and four-bed wards. Outpatient facilities include a large accident/emergency department, able to deal with major disasters and linked to a helicopter landing site.

Plans show the main tower as a long slab with the centre extended to form a shallow hexagon. The podium extends all round the tower and outside this there are proposals for a considerable amount of landscape treatment.

Construction work on the site is expected to start in January next and the development completed and operational by 1980.

Schools in Scotland

TWO SCHOOL buildings contracts, worth £31m., have been awarded to the Bovis company Gilbert Ash Scotland by Strathclyde Regional Council. The contracts are for Abertonhill Secondary School at Cumbernauld, which will cost about £17m., and phase 1 of Greenhills R.C. Secondary School at East Kilbride, costing about £15m.

The Abertonhill Secondary School will consist of a three-storey teaching block, with single storey theatre, physical education and technical blocks and a swimming pool.

Phase 1 at Greenhills calls for a four storey teaching block with single storey house dining, technical and physical education blocks and two janitors' houses.

Gilbert Ash Scotland has also won a £1m. contract for a canteen building at BP Chemicals Grangemouth refinery on the Firth of Forth.

The single storey building will have its external walls finished in facing bricks and will take a year to complete. Architects are William Nimmo and Partners.

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Model shows the threats to Venice

IN RECENT years the water level in the canals of Venice has risen at a rate of some two millimetres (0.079 inch) per annum. This, and other unfavourable environmental influences, are threatening the city's palaces, churches, frescoes and paintings.

According to a UNESCO investigation, more than 600 historically valuable buildings and hundreds of irreplaceable works of art are in immediate danger of being damaged.

There are several projects afoot to save the city, including the Pirelli one to use vast inflatable storm barriers.

The latest is a computer-controlled mathematical model of Venice sponsored by the regional government of Veneto. The research is being conducted at the University of Padua in an attempt to define the problems involved and arrive at possible solutions.

The model measures 170 x 70 metres (186 x 76.5 yards) and is built to a scale of 1:250. The canals, however, have only been reduced to a scale of 1:20. Tidal flow and its effects are controlled and measured by the computer. Over the next few years the model will play a vital part in studying the effects of tides on the buildings and canals of Venice.

Siemens supplied the process computer that serves as the model's "heart" and "brain." As the "heart" it regulates the water flowing from the artificial sea—three separate reservoirs—into and out of the model. As the "brain" the computer monitors the effects of the tides on the water levels in the canals, and other waterways in the city. A complex interplay of sluice regulators, remotely-controlled equipment and sensors will provide the information from which scientists

hope to assemble a complete picture of the causes and effects of Venice's problems.

Emilio Barocini, director of the experimental centre for hydraulic models in Valtabarozzo, believes the experiments will enable the study group to check the data of the mathematical model and find the best possible solution to the urgent problems facing the city's administrators.

The model lagoon is to be flooded for the first time this autumn. It is hoped that enough data will be collected in subsequent months to allow the first assessments to be made.

Further information on the automation aspect from Siemens at Great West House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9DG. 01-868 9133.

Offices to be extended

WORK HAS started on a £800,000 contract awarded to Holloway White Allon by Central and City Investments.

Due for completion next year, the project involves refurbishing and extending two four-storey buildings in Gun Street and Steward Street, Spitalfields, London, E.1.

More than 18,300 square feet (1,700 m²) of office space will be provided by improvements designed to retain the existing character of the premises which are in an extended conservation area designated by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

Thomas Saunders and Associates are the architects. Axwell Yates Hallett, the quantity surveyors and Franks and Lewin, the structural engineers.

Midlands showroom

WARD BROTHERS, Wolverhampton-based builders and plumbers merchants and distributors, is to open a £3m. showroom and warehouse complex in mid-November.

The premises at Bliton Road, Wolverhampton include a showroom covering some 14,000 sq. ft. an administration area of 12,800 sq. ft. a trade counter department of 3,800 sq. ft. and an additional 100,000 sq. ft. of warehouse capacity.

Relief road for East Grinstead Developing in Wales

FOR COMPLETION in two years, work on a £1.15m. contract for East Grinstead Inner Relief Road has been started by Reed and Malik, for West Sussex County Council.

The company has also started work on a 65-week £1m. contract for the Huddley by-pass for the Telford Development Corporation.

Coast protection work at Bexhill, Sussex, for Rother District Council costing £900,000 and lasting 12 months is to be undertaken subject to D.O.E. approval. Consulting engineers are Lewis and Duvivier.

At Hem Heath NCB Colliery, work has started on building and civil engineering works for a new coal preparation plant. The Inland Revenue.

contract, worth just over £900,000, was awarded to Reed and Malik by Jenkins of Redford.

Expertise in design for U.K.

A SUITE of programs called MAID, for material and reliability analysis of process plant in the chemical, power and allied industries, is being made available by the CAD Centre.

The suite consists of a number of individual programs: SCHEM, MOCHUS, KITT and IMPORTANCE, which are currently in regular use in America. They are being supplied to CADC under a scheme organised by the Centre to bring overseas experts to the U.K. In this case Professor E. J. Henley from the University of Houston, an international leader in this subject, will be spending five months in England in order to install the programs and instruct industry in their use.

CAD Centre, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB. 0223 63123.

Components worth £4m.

BLACKNELL Buildings of Farnborough has won a contract worth about £4m. for the supply, over the next three years, of Timberplast window walling for

£1.3m. water treatment plant

EXTENSIONS TO the Sutton Hall treatment works in the Wirral are to be carried out by Holist Wales, a member of the Northwest Water Authority.

The £1.3m. contract, on which work has started, calls for a mixing chamber, sedimentation tank, filtration plant, and pump-house. Completion is expected in two years.

IN BRIEF

- PENTOS GROUP subsidiary Austin-Hall Building Systems of Huddersfield, has been awarded a contract by Sir Alfred McAlpine International for a staff housing development in the Sudan. Valued at around £1m. it is for a multiple-unit complex based on a "knock-down" system of construction.
- Integration Grampian of Aberdeen has been awarded the main contracts for a factory and office block at Stonehaven costing £85,000 for Carronhall Engineering, an extension to the health centre at Jubilee Hospital, Huntly, valued at £24,000, and a restaurant and lounge bar at Chapel Street, Aberdeen, for Harry Gilbert costing £115,000.

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THE BANKER

Japan's new exports

Japan's image as an exporting nation has been built up on a flood of consumer products good and cheap enough to undercut overseas competition. But the country is now forcing its way into other segments of the export markets. Foreign sales of complete industrial plant have increased tremendously in the past three years and there is every sign that the Japanese are determined to make a success of it as much as they did with consumer goods in the earlier phase of their growth as a major trading nation.

Is oil money spurring real development?

Can money buy balanced economic growth? OPEC has all the ready cash it needs, but there is no guarantee that it will not be squandered on prestige projects and military escapades that will do little to raise the general levels of development in the oil-rich countries. History is full of examples of how sudden increases in wealth produce political decay. It also offers examples of unprecedented growth on the heels of capital inflows. OPEC is now at a crossroads and must make up its mind which way to go.

International Banking—annual review

The Banker takes a look at the changes that have taken place in the world of banking in the last year. Top executives of major foreign banks discuss the short and long-term prospects of the banking industry and the world economy, while a series of correspondents examines new trends in the Euromarkets, the City, the offshore centres, and the Arab world.

THE BANKER can be ordered through bookstalls price £1.00 or direct from Bracken House, Cannon Street, EC4P 4BY. Price £1.30.

AUGUST ISSUE ON SALE NOW

Companies are finding the Post Office's Confravision system too costly despite its advantages for inter-city TV business meetings. Sue Cameron reports

Why industry shuns 'the box'

POST OFFICE is finding cost that British business-people are decidedly reluctant to enter into the spirit of the system. They may enjoy seeing a match or a football game on television, but they balk at the cost of bringing the small out of the living room into the office. And the Post Office's own research shows that the average office worker would not be prepared to pay more than half the cost of a Confravision system.

Confravision was started in using some of the land which the Post Office owns for the BBC and ITV. There are Confravision studios in Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham and London. Each studio can accommodate up to eight or ten people. It has facilities for showing films or small objects on a screen. Up to three cities can be linked at any one time, and a maximum of 30 executives can be seen on the screen.

One of the chief advantages of the system is that it can save time and costs by bringing executives to the nearest Confravision studio for business meetings instead of making lengthy journeys to other cities. But, high advertising has stressed the advantages of Confravision, and many companies have been reluctant to take it up. And what is particularly galling for the Post Office is that a considerable number of companies have been reluctant to take it up, even though it is a relatively simple system.

One of the main complaints about Confravision is that it is too expensive. Prices at £80 for a half hour to £200 for a full hour are more than 200 times the cost of a telephone call. Links between cities are more than 200 times the cost of a telephone call. One chemical company took advantage of the Confravision system to make a deal with a television station.

to all new users, found the service cost that British business-people are decidedly reluctant to enter into the spirit of the system. They may enjoy seeing a match or a football game on television, but they balk at the cost of bringing the small out of the living room into the office. And the Post Office's own research shows that the average office worker would not be prepared to pay more than half the cost of a Confravision system.

Confravision was started in using some of the land which the Post Office owns for the BBC and ITV. There are Confravision studios in Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham and London. Each studio can accommodate up to eight or ten people. It has facilities for showing films or small objects on a screen. Up to three cities can be linked at any one time, and a maximum of 30 executives can be seen on the screen.

One of the chief advantages of the system is that it can save time and costs by bringing executives to the nearest Confravision studio for business meetings instead of making lengthy journeys to other cities. But, high advertising has stressed the advantages of Confravision, and many companies have been reluctant to take it up. And what is particularly galling for the Post Office is that a considerable number of companies have been reluctant to take it up, even though it is a relatively simple system.

One of the main complaints about Confravision is that it is too expensive. Prices at £80 for a half hour to £200 for a full hour are more than 200 times the cost of a telephone call. Links between cities are more than 200 times the cost of a telephone call. One chemical company took advantage of the Confravision system to make a deal with a television station.

before and after meetings and it also pointed out that executives who went to other cities usually managed to fit in several meetings during the time they were away. This alone probably justified the time spent travelling.

Regular Confravision customers are given a hefty discount but the general concern found it would have had to book a dozen two hour sessions to qualify for the cheaper rates and this would have meant putting down a deposit of £5,500. Successful though the trial run had been, cash flow problems put continued use out of the question.

Metal Box is another company that has experimented with Confravision and decided not to use it regularly. Mr. Jim Davey, communications manager for Metal Box, said that although the service itself had been quite satisfactory it had not proved to be much of a time saver for his company.

None of the Metal Box factories is close to a Confravision studio and people had to travel from Reading to London, from Worcester to Birmingham and from Liverpool to Manchester in order to use the service. Mr. Davey himself felt most executives could get through a considerable amount of work on an inter-city train—so the Post Office claim that Confravision could save the cost of time as well as fares was not really justified.

But perhaps the savings or otherwise that can be made through Confravision depend on the sitting of company offices and on the number of people involved in routine meetings. Babcock and Wilcox, one of Confravision's main users has factories as far flung from its London headquarters as Renfrewshire, and finds it far cheaper to use Confravision than to bring as many as a dozen people to London for a conference. And it has found that after the first few minutes everyone forgets that the people they are talking to are 400 miles away.

Another advantage of the service is that television seems to be a great aid to concentration. Thomson Holidays, which recently asked for a demonstration run, found that people were far less inclined to hold personal conversations with their neighbours during a Confravision meeting than they were when sitting round a table. The company said that the screens seemed to discipline executives' behaviour although none of the intimacy of a face to face meeting was lost.

can prevent area managers from feeling cut off and they are also likely to deal better with people they have met in the flesh than with those they know only from a television screen.

The Post Office's own research has also shown that while most businessmen hate crawling across big cities in crowded tubes or traffic jams they do not mind sitting on a plane or main line train for a few hours.

There are no plans to build more Confravision studios at present simply because it would not be economic to do so and this means that the majority of customers have to make long and often awkward journeys just to reach their nearest studio.

But the P.O. is hoping to bring in special Confravision terminals that would enable companies to use the service without going any further than their own boardrooms. The main problem here is money. At current prices it would cost £1,000 a mile to lay a land line



Forty years before television and almost a century before the advent of Confravision, Punch anticipated both in the cartoon above under the heading: Edson's Telephone—Transmits Light as well as Sound. The 1879 cartoon explained how "paterfamilias and materfamilias set up an electric camerabureau over their bedroom mantel piece" every evening so as to "gladden their eyes with the sight of their children at the Antipodes and converse gaily with them through the wire."

from a factory or office to the main network and the total price of installation would be in terms of a "fraction of a million pounds." The P.O. is pinning its hopes on the fact that technological advance usually results in lower costs and it is thought that in a few years it may be possible to offer Confravision terminals to customers at an economically viable proposition.

It is already possible to use Confravision for the kind of emergency discussions that cannot be postponed until someone makes a three hour journey from the other end of the country. The service also enables business people to hold a number of separate meetings with far flung colleagues or customers in the course of a single day—the type of operation that could otherwise take a week.

When advantages like these are considered it certainly becomes more likely that the demand for Confravision will shoot up once individual terminals can be installed cheaply. Enormous savings in travelling time and costs would be secured and the need for informal, personal meetings could easily be met by occasional trips to other areas.

But in the meantime, much as they like the idea of Confravision, the high costs involved will force most managers to limit their television to watching Tom and Jerry.

The case for more women to become managers

THE BELIEF that women make poor managers because they are unambitious and overemotional is nothing more than a myth according to an international study of the development needs of women in management.

The study, published by the American Management Association, was carried out by Martha Burrow, director of education research for the Holiday Inn group. It covered 184 businessmen in 31 different countries including the U.S. and Britain.

Martha Burrow found that certain demonstrably false assumptions about women managers were still current in almost every country in the world. Many concerns held that women were too emotional to make rational management decisions, that they were incapable of learning scientific and technical skills, and that they took a dilapidated attitude

towards their jobs because they did not have to support themselves. It was also thought women were more likely to be away from work than men and that the turnover rate among female managers was higher than among males.

Yet the study found that research by both biologists and sociologists had shown women to be just as capable of objectivity and abstract thinking as men. And when it came to management skills the only discernible difference between the sexes was that women were better at dealing with people.

Labour statistics in America had shown that the highest turnover rates and the highest incidence of absence were found among young people of both sexes who were in low-grade jobs. Women predominated in this area which meant the average figures gave an unfair impression of female

reliability. At management level the statistics had shown there was no significant difference between the sick leave and turnover rates of the two sexes except that men stayed away longer when they were ill.

Official statistics had also shown the fallacy of women as "cake winners" in America at least. In 1974 a high proportion of women workers had been single, widowed, divorced, separated or married to men whose incomes were too low to ensure a reasonable standard of living.

Prejudice

Martha Burrow's report suggests that the restriction of job opportunities for women at management level is therefore based not on logic but on male prejudice. And it says one result of this is that women who find themselves being passed over for promotion are now far

more likely to take the risk of setting up in business on their own account.

The study found that women had a much better chance of reaching middle or upper management levels in Government or non-profit-making organisations than in private industry. Wherever they worked the majority of successful women managers reached the top by specialising. Few achieved senior positions with a general arts education or through general management development programmes. Even the specialists often found it hard to break out of their chosen field to obtain experience in other departments.

The report says budgeting and financial and general planning were the management skills most often neglected in the career development of women. "Women in both private and government organisations said they were often given budgets to administer but had not been allowed to participate in preparing the budget," says the report.

Female executives in foundations and non-profit-making organisations seemed to have more participation in budget preparation than did other respondents. There appears to be less reluctance to allow female managers to be responsible for public or donated funds than is found in private industry protecting profit margins.

"The same management concerns seem to apply to planning. Women executives are sitting on Boards that allocate hundreds of thousands of dollars for national and international service or research programmes but few are sitting on the Boards of powerful multinational corporations."

But the study found some indication that women would find it easier to break into top management in the future. The report says women in senior positions are easier to help younger members of their sex to develop management skills. And there is no evidence of a "Queen Bee syndrome" among women managers which is defined as the "destruction of all female competitors."

The report also gives the cautionary tale of a hotel sales director who jeopardised thousands of dollars worth of convention business by telling a woman who was leaving the building with a group of salesmen to "try to get your boss to let you come back sometime."

The lady—a convention planner—was the boss.

Sue Cameron

ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE

OPERA & BALLET	THEATRES	THEATRES	THEATRES
LATE THEATRE 187 9629 Mon-Fri, 7.30, 9.15, 11.15 Sat, 7.30, 9.15, 11.15 Sun, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30 DON BOLTON THEATRE 187 9629 Sun, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30	THEATRE 187 9629 Mon-Fri, 7.30, 9.15, 11.15 Sat, 7.30, 9.15, 11.15 Sun, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30 DON BOLTON THEATRE 187 9629 Sun, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30	THEATRE 187 9629 Mon-Fri, 7.30, 9.15, 11.15 Sat, 7.30, 9.15, 11.15 Sun, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30 DON BOLTON THEATRE 187 9629 Sun, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30	THEATRE 187 9629 Mon-Fri, 7.30, 9.15, 11.15 Sat, 7.30, 9.15, 11.15 Sun, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30 DON BOLTON THEATRE 187 9629 Sun, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GENEVA
Full Service is our Business • Law and Taxation. • Mailbox, telephone and telex services. • Translations and secretarial services. • Formation, domiciliation, and administration of Swiss and foreign companies. Full confidence and discretion assured. Business Advisory Service J. R. Pfeiffer, Ltd. Tel: 38.05.40. Telex: 23342.

BANKING APPOINTMENTS

Jonathan Wren
The personnel consultancy dealing exclusively with the banking profession.
CORPORATE FINANCE £ negot. A substantial bank is currently expanding its corporate finance operations, more particularly its involvement in multinational corporations. The bank is seeking experienced and motivated individuals to join its staff. Candidates should have a university degree or professional qualification and fluency in a European language (German would be particularly useful). Contact: Kenneth W. Anderson (Director)
LOAN ADMINISTRATION £2,750 An international bank seeks a well-presented young person, educated to 'A' level standard and with previous experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the bank's loan portfolio. Contact: Kenneth W. Anderson (Director)
CREDIT ANALYST £ negot. A career opportunity, which will be attractive to an experienced young person aged up to 30, with a university degree or professional qualification and fluency in a European language (German would be particularly useful). Contact: Kenneth W. Anderson (Director)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE £2,800-£3,500 A substantial overseas bank, with a small but active London office, wishes to recruit an additional experienced person to a responsible position in its Foreign Exchange administration department. The successful candidate, aged 25-35, should be thoroughly experienced in settlements, confirmations and reconciliations. Contact: Kenneth W. Anderson (Director)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of THE MESSIAH ARTISTS' LIMITED and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1947. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named company has been presented to the High Court by TURNER & SONS, Limited, of 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, as Liquidator of the said company. The Petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 11th day of October 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said company desiring to oppose or support the making of an order on the said Petition must appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, and file a copy of the Petition with the Registrar of Companies, at the Companies Registry, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, on or before the 11th day of October 1976. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to the petitioner by the Registrar of Companies on payment of the regulated charge for the same. ALLAN JAY & CO., Solicitors for the Petitioner. London, WC1A 2TL	IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of THE MESSIAH ARTISTS' LIMITED and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1947. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named company has been presented to the High Court by TURNER & SONS, Limited, of 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, as Liquidator of the said company. The Petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 11th day of October 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said company desiring to oppose or support the making of an order on the said Petition must appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, and file a copy of the Petition with the Registrar of Companies, at the Companies Registry, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, on or before the 11th day of October 1976. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to the petitioner by the Registrar of Companies on payment of the regulated charge for the same. ALLAN JAY & CO., Solicitors for the Petitioner. London, WC1A 2TL	IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of THE MESSIAH ARTISTS' LIMITED and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1947. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named company has been presented to the High Court by TURNER & SONS, Limited, of 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, as Liquidator of the said company. The Petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 11th day of October 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said company desiring to oppose or support the making of an order on the said Petition must appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, and file a copy of the Petition with the Registrar of Companies, at the Companies Registry, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, on or before the 11th day of October 1976. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to the petitioner by the Registrar of Companies on payment of the regulated charge for the same. ALLAN JAY & CO., Solicitors for the Petitioner. London, WC1A 2TL	IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of THE MESSIAH ARTISTS' LIMITED and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1947. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named company has been presented to the High Court by TURNER & SONS, Limited, of 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, as Liquidator of the said company. The Petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 11th day of October 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said company desiring to oppose or support the making of an order on the said Petition must appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, and file a copy of the Petition with the Registrar of Companies, at the Companies Registry, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, on or before the 11th day of October 1976. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to the petitioner by the Registrar of Companies on payment of the regulated charge for the same. ALLAN JAY & CO., Solicitors for the Petitioner. London, WC1A 2TL
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COMPANY NOTICES

OTZAR HITYASHVUTH HAYEHUDEM B.M. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Twenty-first General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, on Monday, August 23, 1976, at 12.00 noon for the purpose of: 1. To receive and consider the Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1975, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon. 2. To declare a dividend. 3. To elect Directors. 4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. 5. To transact any other business of the Company required to be dealt with at such Meeting. By Order of the Board S. BIRNBAUM Secretary Tel Aviv July 30, 1976	OTZAR HITYASHVUTH HAYEHUDEM JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST LIMITED NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting, being the Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A, on Monday, August 23, 1976, at 12.00 noon for the purpose of: 1. To receive and consider the Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1975, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon. 2. To declare a dividend. 3. To elect Directors. 4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. 5. To transact any other business of the Company required to be dealt with at such Meeting. A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his place. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company. By Order of the Board A. I. FREEDMAN Joint Secretaries London W1A 2AF July 30, 1976	CORRECTED NOTICE BOND DRAWING Notice is hereby given that the Bond Drawing for the term Debt Law No. 9562 CHILLEAN 6% LOAN 1929 Due to an error, Bond No. 3556 for £100 nominal capital should read No. 3,556 in the prospectus which was published in the book of the Company on August 1, 1976. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED New York St. Stephen's Lane London EC4A 3DU	THE BIRMINGHAM MINT LTD NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 2.10 for the half year ended 30th September, 1976 will be paid on 1st October 1976 on each £1 preference share to preference shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of Business on Monday, 23rd August 1976. By Order of the Board A. SINGER, Secretary.
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ART GALLERIES

PARKIN GALLERY, 11, Motcomb Street, S.W.1, 235 8144. Summer Exhibition. Including British Painters in the Mediterranean.	PERCH POINT GALLERY, 240, High Street, W.1, 235 8144. Summer Exhibition. Including British Painters in the Mediterranean.	PERCH POINT GALLERY, 240, High Street, W.1, 235 8144. Summer Exhibition. Including British Painters in the Mediterranean.	PERCH POINT GALLERY, 240, High Street, W.1, 235 8144. Summer Exhibition. Including British Painters in the Mediterranean.
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CLUBS

EVE, 188, Regent St, 734 0567. A large club for the evening. 18.00-1.00. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00.	GARGOYLE, 60, Dean Street, London, W1. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00.	GARGOYLE, 60, Dean Street, London, W1. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00.	GARGOYLE, 60, Dean Street, London, W1. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00. Shows 10.45, 12.45, 1.45 and 2.00.
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THE FINANCIAL TIMES

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MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976

Tel al Zaatar and after

AMID ALL the twists and turns of the civil war in the Lebanon, the fall of the Palestinian camp at Tel al Zaatar last week was clearly a turning-point. The camp was the last big Palestinian and Moslem outpost in the otherwise almost totally Christian area to the north of Beirut. For the Palestinians its possession was a deeply emotional and symbolic cause. The Christians, who have now taken it, have it in their power to bring about the partition of the country, if they choose to do so. The Syrians, who helped them, must feel that their intervention has been vindicated, at least in the short term.

For all these reasons, the term "turning point" is appropriate: the question remains, however, of a turning point in which direction. There are several things which could now happen in the Lebanon—and in the broader context of the Middle East—which would mean that the situation will go on getting worse. The Christians, for example, might seek to continue their advance, thus prolonging the civil war still further. President Assad of Syria might find himself dragged in so deep that he is obliged to press on with military intervention rather than to turn to diplomacy. The bitterness of the Palestinians at being "routed" on by their former Syrian friends might be so great, and so widespread, as to make a negotiated Middle East settlement impossible. The Arab States who are capable of bringing a settlement about—which, in this case, means primarily Egypt and Syria—may continue to quarrel among themselves.

Rationale

Yet there may be a rather different outlook, if President Assad can be taken at his word. The rationale for the Syrian intervention in the Lebanon has always been said—by pro-Assad Syrians—to be a desire to bring the Palestinians under control, and then to go to the Americans, and through them the Israelis, to negotiate on the Palestinian behalf a Middle East settlement

on lines far more comprehensive than anything previously associated with Dr. Kissinger or President Sadat of Egypt. The first of these aims—controlling the bulk of the Palestinians—may now have been achieved, and without an overcommitment by the Syrian armed forces. It is the second which becomes interesting.

There is no question of the second aim coming off without a rapprochement between Syria and Egypt. They are, after all, the key Arab States in the area: divided, they can achieve very little; united, they can probably take Jordan and Saudi Arabia with them. And that, in effect, means a very significant part of the Arab world.

Reconciliation

The aims of Presidents Assad and Sadat have not been fundamentally different. The basic rift between the two men has been that President Sadat embraced, Dr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach to a Middle East settlement. Yet it has been clear for almost a year now that this approach was getting nowhere, because it made no provision for the Palestinians. President Assad, by his intervention in the Lebanon, may now have offered a new opportunity, but without a reconciliation with Egypt it will be impossible to grasp. On the relationship between these two countries in the next few weeks, much will depend.

The Arabs, of course, may continue to quarrel and the Israelis to be tempted to reinstate Arab discomfiture. But there is a glimmer of a chance which did not exist a few months ago and it is worth the Egyptians and the Syrians forgetting their rivalries to take it. In these circumstances, it is imperative that the U.S., despite elections, should follow the situation with the utmost attention, even to the point of trying to bring Egypt and Syria together, and should be ready to take part in negotiations, if they arise. Such a chance might not easily come again.

A bad idea from Mr. Jack Jones

ONE ASPECT of the Government's incomes pact with the TUC is that virtually all suggestions made by Mr. Jack Jones are treated with great seriousness in Whitehall. Officials spend a great deal of time examining any proposal from Mr. Jones, even if it is one that would have been quickly dismissed if it had come from anyone else. It is fair to add that so far Mr. Jones has normally yielded to Mr. Healey on the main economic arithmetic, even if he has had his way on important details. But the latest proposal of the Transport Workers' leader for a 35-hour week are potentially so damaging that it is important that the Government should say this very early so that Mr. Jones has time to shift position without losing face.

Gradual fall

There is, of course, no objection to people working a 35-hour—or for that matter 25-hour—week if there has been a shift in their preferences between leisure and take-home pay. There has been a gradual fall in working hours over the last few years; but this downward trend has followed a path of its own and official working hours are little guide to the leisure preferences of trade unionists. They serve more as a basis for calculating overtime payments.

The 35-hour week proposal is some times advocated as a way of reducing unemployment and sometimes as a method of moving out of the present phase of incomes policy in 1977. But the arguments put forward in these respects are contradictory. If the reduction in working hours were helpful for incomes policy, it would not help unemployment; and vice versa. The incomes policy argument is that if actual working hours were reduced, productivity per hour would shoot up and wage costs would not rise rapidly, although earnings would. But if productivity did rise rapidly, the object of spreading a fixed quantity of work among a

Less capacity

We have had a whole spate of ideas from TUC circles, including the proposed early retirements as well as the shorter working week, which would have the effect of reducing the country's productive capacity. TUC leaders are not entirely to be blamed for this, as the Government has been less than frank in its explanations of the unemployment problem. But it would be a tragedy if, for reasons of Labour-TUC diplomacy, any countenance at all were to be given to proposals which would impoverish us all unnecessarily.

Fewer working days were lost to industry during the first half of this year. Christian Tyler reports.

Decline of the British strike

THE GOVERNMENT is advertising the start of a new age of industrial harmony on the strength of the latest strike figures. Telegrams have gone out to the embassies in countries with which Britain does business, and the Employment Secretary has said that here is a story "to go round the world."

This is that there were fewer strikes in the first half of this year than in any comparable period since 1953, the year British pride and power were symbolised by the Coronation and the conquest of Everest.

Even by the other measure—working days lost—it was the best result since 1967, and if the improving trend continues, we may indeed be witnessing the most sustained fall in strike activity since World War II and the bucking of a trend that stretches back to the General Strike of 1926.

Whether that would be enough to persuade overseas investors and trading partners that "the British disease" is cured will of course depend on how long the recovery goes on. Certainly Britain's strike-proneness is often exaggerated, as the comparative inter-nation table shows, but it is also true that we are after all only descending from a high peak reached in 1970 to something more "normal."

HOW BRITAIN COMPARES

	1965-74 av.	1974*	1975*
Italy	1,445	1,800	2,383
Canada	1,644	2,400	3,084
U.S.	1,305	1,480	1,176
India	1,345	—	—
Ireland	1,018	1,240	1,320
Australia	913	2,510	—
Finland	743	470	325
U.K.	810	1,270	513
Denmark	511	300	355
Belgium	334	330	400
New Zealand	322	340	286
France	274	250	380
Japan	243	450	—
Netherlands	65	—	—
Norway	60	490	—
W. Germany	50	60	—
Sweden	46	30	—

* mainly mining, manufacture, construction and transport; Source: I.L.O.
† 1975 estimate.
‡ 1968 strikes excluded.
§ 1974 fig.

MEN AND MATTERS

And now... the milk crisis

Obviously, the great drought story will run a good time yet, and attention at the week-end seemed to be shifting to the problems of the Channel Islands. Oil seepage has added to the difficulties at St. Saviour's reservoir in Guernsey, and Jersey began a water rationing programme aimed at achieving a reduction in consumption of up to 40 per cent.

But for both islands, something else is having a bad time because of the lack of rainfall—milk. Which may seem somewhat ironic in the part of the world which gave names to the famous Guernsey and Jersey herds. In fact, dairy farming in the Channel Islands is on the decline: there are now under 10,000 dairy cattle in Guernsey and Jersey put together.

The prolonged drought (Jersey hasn't had any worthwhile rain since March) has brought the slimmed-down dairy industry into a critical state. In Jersey, the price of milk went up yesterday to 14p a pint—compare that with the rise to 9p in the price of an ordinary mainland pint next month—and Guernsey is importing milk from England, the first time this has ever happened in summer time.

In both Jersey and Guernsey, some farmers began to cut into their winter feed stocks in June and there is now very little natural grass left. Meanwhile the price of imported feed concentrates from England has risen sharply because of Continental demand. The authorities are desperately anxious to avoid threatened wholesale slaughter of cattle as has happened in northern France because it would endanger the island's future milk self-sufficiency.

As for the milk imports, Guernsey does occasionally get supplies from England in the

winter, but the islanders don't care for it as the "foreign" stuff tends to be less rich and creamy. When summer imports began, Tom Carlyle, president of the Guernsey Milk Retailers Association, had to appeal to the public to stop refusing English milk. "Our task is difficult enough without making it harder," he said.

Dealing with quakes

This is hardly the place for a philosophical discussion on whether we'll all end up regimented Marxists one day, but I am sure one can profit by keeping an eye on the quirkier aspects of Communist life. First, China, struggling of course to recover from the recent earthquake disaster.

Among the plethora of notices in Peking advising people how to avoid catching encephalitis from the city's new mosquito army or how to find the temporary bicycle repairer's tent, there has sprouted a number of posters carrying "anti-quake" poems. These posters are a well-developed form of public expression in China and it is interesting to see how current internal political discussions, particularly the criticism of former vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping, are woven into the general theme. A couple of examples:—

"Lovely is the scene in the parks,
With lines upon lines of small tents.
We unite closely together in the socialist compound
And alumnous are the new socialist things."
"Full of high aspiration, we fear not the heaven will collapse.
We shall deepen the criticism of Teng and promote production,

The heroes fight the heaven as well as the earth.
A new chapter is writ about the anti-quake relief."

Equality, etc.

Neurer home, an alert reader has spotted a most interesting view on relative pay rates in the official translation of the Czechoslovak Five-Year Plan for 1976-80.

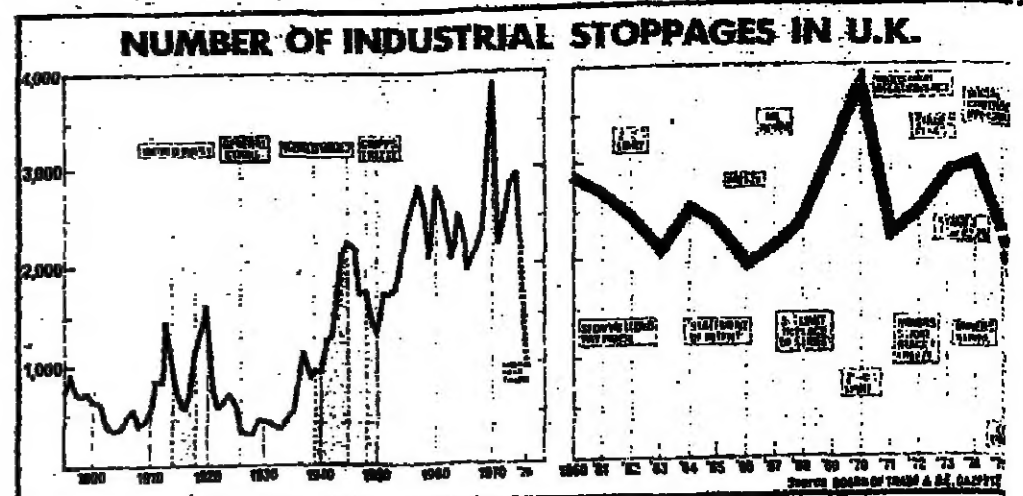
Under the heading "Remuneration for Labour," it is stated that during the operation of the Plan, it will be the aim of the Czech Government to "struggle against unhealthy egalitarian tendencies in wages practice which are an expression of reconciliation with the average and insufficient promotion of progressive works methods."

Love and horseshoes

Finally, to Bulgaria again. Earlier, this month, you may remember, I noted the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency's charming reports on the hazards of eating in noisy restaurants and the apparently curious entertainment habits of the average Bulgarian.

I was looking forward to the agency's next bulletin and am not disappointed. There is, for one thing, a pleasing item on love and marriage. A sociological study into the subject seems to have found that most married couples, asked "What in your opinion keeps the present-day family together," answered first, love; second, children; third, "common financial interest"; and in almost the last place they put "necessity and coercion."

As in the last bulletin, it is the conclusion that sounds a trifle odd. "Naturally the data obtained in the inquiry should not be accepted as absolutely true in the percentages as they are for marriages which have not been dissolved. Some incon-



from a mixture of both. What is the explanation, the figure is dramatic, tending to confirm that critics overstate the militancy of the British worker.

But as Mr. Jim Durcan—a Nuffield economist and co-author of a book on the subject due out next year—argues, most of the 98 per cent are small, probably non-organised plants while the 2 per cent probably contain big motor works and other exporting factories where union organisation is high.

Returning to the argument that the high unemployment stops strikers, economists appear to agree that there is no satisfactory, statistical correlation between the two.

THE INCIDENCE OF STRIKES SELECTED MAJOR INDUSTRIES

No. of strikes	Days lost ('000s)			
1974	1973	1975	1974	1973
2,922	2,873	6,021	14,750	7,197
338	333	732	427	809
184	301	52	5,428	90
203	217	247	252	174
226	183	984	1,346	576
225	297	829	1,758	2,882
176	163	292	584	459
120	147	324	722	154
87	67	509	493	248
74	51	66	114	20
86	67	12	185	42
30	23	46	124	48
11	5	9	38	48
4	6	1	22	1

Source: Department of Employment

tial is disappearing much greater now than it was summer.

The ability of the leadership to "deliver" proved after years of doubt also important. One reason the strike record became in the late 1950s and may have been the aut gap between union leaders, a gap later filled by common hatred of "servatives" in Mr. Ruge had for years been closer to the shop floor; then it has been brought to the centre by Government intervention.

Source: Department of Employment

between the two, at least on the basis of national figures; at some periods, indeed, recession is accompanied by an increase in strike activity. For example, unemployment hit a peak early in 1972, and 1972—which was dominated by union antagonism towards the Industrial Relations Act—saw more working days lost than any year since the 1926 General Strike. In the late 1960s unemployment and strike activity rose together. Today, the construction industry is still in deep recession, yet despite the national trend there is no change in the number of site stoppages compared with the first half of last year. At least part of the reason, according to the building employers, is that insecurity is causing defensive redundancy and demarcation disputes.

In fact it is hard to say whether militancy increases more when profits rise (because unions know the company can pay and cannot afford interruptions) or when profits fall (because workers want as much as they can get while they can still get it).

The second supposition, that



"Tommy Trinder's jokes get better!"

sistencies between the answers and the true family relations should also not be excluded. Probably there were answers, too, which were dictated by temporary feelings.

Worrying, that last bit, but how's this for an unalloyed bit of Bulgarian good news: "The nation of fifteen tiny horseshoes on one egg is the personal and maybe world record of Nenko Karavassilev of Bourgas, a town on the Black Sea coast."

"This dextrous smith has pursued this hobby, which requires patience and precision, for many years now. His greatest achievement is, however, the nailing of a horseshoe to a tiny quail's egg."

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Observer

Troubled soul-searching for the G.O.P.

From Jurek Martin, U.S. Editor, Kansas City

RE WAS an omen of sorts at the Republican National Convention in Kansas City on Saturday: the heretofore long-haired, but sharp drop in temperature the blistering 100 degrees of recent days may portend cooler heads in the White House.

On the other hand, the convention was a derelict, forked lightning and a series of events which could just as easily have been the climactic events in the White House.

A Republican Party goes to its National Convention today in a state of trepidation and disarray. Very much a minority party in the country, with its leading presidential candidates trailing Democratic nominees, Mr. Carter, by 40 points in opinion polls, any sane man must conclude that it is not pulling itself together. It had better forget about winning the November presidential election.

It is a party, too, which has a reputation for being a party of the past. The Eisenhower-LBJ battle of 1952 was its last such occasion. Republicans can console themselves with the thought that they were the party of the future in 1952, but that is a long time ago. The party's policy platform, which has been formed mainly of people in favour of President Ford, they have, therefore, been able to rule against associated Reagan positions, such as the demand that delegates be released from commitments binding them to vote on Wednesday night in accordance with the directives imposed on them by the party's earlier this year.

But on many key issues the committee margins in Mr. Ford's favour have been small, probably not enough to prevent the full debate on them by the convention itself this week. The Reagan camp wants a major air-

ing of such issues as the Panama Canal, America's African policy, abortion, equal rights for women and so on, and they could well get their way. Both sides claim to be largely satisfied with the progress of the committee's deliberations to date, but there is a world of difference between getting points across on the full convention floor in front of the ever-whirling national television cameras and haggling about them in committee. Conservative Republicans are determined to achieve an open debate and if they are denied the chance they will cry "foul" and protest that the Ford camp is stealing the convention by imposing rules on it designed to squelch free and unimpeded discussion.

There is another Reagan initiative, too, which may turn out to be critical—the requirement that the presidential candidates reveal their vice-presidential choices 11 hours before the actual vote on the presidential nomination takes place. (Traditionally, of course, the successful presidential nominee announces his selection the following day.) Mr. Reagan has already tipped his hat to Senator Richard Schweiker, the liberal from Pennsylvania. There is widespread disagreement whether this was tactically astute or clever. It certainly seems to have cost Mr. Reagan the support of some conservatives, particularly from the South, who put a high premium on the ideological compatibility of a presidential ticket. It does not appear to have yielded an immediate harvest of more liberal Northern delegates. It has, apparently, prompted Senator James Buckley, the conservative from New York, to hint that he might get into the race at the convention in order to deny anybody a first

for the party as well as for the President in the election. This is no small matter, since the Republicans are already so heavily outnumbered in both the House and Senate that they cannot afford a debacle in Congressional and local races in November (with a quarter of a century in Congress himself, Mr. Ford is receptive to these arguments). But what Senator Baker is unlikely to do is set the country on fire. He would be an insurance policy against the risk of disaster in November.

Mr. Connally offers no such guarantee. If Mr. Ford needs a miracle worker, then Mr. Connally, possibly the best stump campaigner in the country and also due to address the Convention to-morrow night, might be the man. He would counter the Carter threat in the South, particularly in Texas, and might reassure disaffected conservatives. His drawbacks, however, are enormous. He would completely overshadow President Ford and might cause many in the country to wonder who indeed headed the Republican ticket. Moreover, he is redolent of Nixon, Watergate and an awful lot of other things that the Republican Party would rather not see raised this year.

Already there have been mutterings from the abysmally meek moderate wing of the party that if it seems likely that Mr. Ford is about to choose Mr. Connally, then some Ford delegates might conveniently absent themselves from Wednesday night's ballot. Black Republican delegates number only about 70, but disenchanted as they are by the party's perfunctory recognition of their aspirations in the platform policy document, they could also abstain.

There are other candidates: the pliant Elliot Richardson, which 68 per cent. of the delegates responded to a questionnaire, gave the former Governor of California a tiny lead over Mr. Ford. This may well mean that though in the matter of the nomination itself Mr. Ford is ahead on matters of rules and procedures delegates may feel inclined to vote their own minds.

And this may well turn out to be the most important aspect of this extremely unpredictable convention. If the Republicans emerge from it throwing mud at each other and protesting that the rules of the game were unfair, then the nomination will be worth nothing. President Ford does not want this, but there is a wilfulness about the Republican Right, not dissimilar to that shown by the Democratic Left, which may demand a pound of flesh and get it. There is a strong element of reasonableness in Governor Reagan himself which might seek to avoid the worst confrontation but there is a serious doubt, particularly after his adoption of Senator Schweiker, whether his control over his delegates is absolute. That would be the worst scene for the Republican Party. The best is that Mr. Ford, the unelected incumbent who seems to arouse such few positive emotions among even his own supporters, would wave a magic wand and restore the harmony without which he is lost in November. He will try hard to do that and may pull it off. But it is not easy to imagine that on Thursday there will be a scene comparable to that five Thursdays ago in Madison Square Garden when Democrats of just about every ilk gathered on the speaker's rostrum for a love-in with Mr. Jimmy Carter. And the Republicans have to remember that there is an election in November and that Mr. Carter is the opponent.



President Ford (right) needs a victory with no meddling but can Mr. Reagan (left) control his delegates?

Letters to the Editor

Have water—have money

Professor E. Wilson

Your leading article of August 12 repeats the now well-known assertion that metering of water is probably not the capital cost. I would like to see the water industry, the source of opinion, has constantly a new work and resource allocation divisions of water authorities are the paths of water responsibility and a dedicated professional advocate policies which will be a reversal of the trend of well-documented fact, how is that water metering does cause consumption, mainly by leaking waste and misuse, in communities which have introduced it, recorded consumption has dropped, generally by 30 per cent.

The limited trials held in Fyde Water Board area, when there was no penalty for grossly wasteful use, demonstrated savings of 10 per cent.

The marginal cost of new water is, as it must be, a question of whether it would be worth while metering domestic consumers must be properly posed and there are of us who think it probably a worth the capital cost. I do not test the market, by domestic consumers the? Give them the choice of a meter to be in a (to authority standards) for paying for quantity of water consumed, a reasonable value method. My own case, I would be in profit 18 months. On making a water authority allowed to allow a meter, I was told that I was not to be charged for a meter, I am continuing to use water and my profit is in annum on water supply. If sewage treatment is into account, this figure probably be doubled. So, you repeat the assertion in this letter with next time, it is clear to whom it would be worth it. It will not be a responsible consumer.

City of Salford, Salford.

ate window

essing

the Deputy Chief

Mr. Plessey

On the basis of the information published in the Lex on August 2 there is clearly an urgent need for a fundamental review into the in which nationalised "water" accounts are prepared. The Government, the Exchange have over years put increasing stress on the presentation of accounting information private sector. This is interests of the nation because the future viability of this depends primarily on the success of the private sector. However, it is to provide information to shareholders and employees.

In the case of the nationalised "water" there should be a responsibility for them the public whose money is being used. Full disclosure, in most cases, and in all cases, the public are also customers of the national-

used industries; another reason why full disclosure is a matter of absolute necessity.

It is evident that we are not seeing the full facts set out in a manner that is clearly understood and the implications appreciated by all concerned. It could be that even specialists spending a great deal of time could not be certain all required information is disclosed.

It is time that action was taken to correct this situation and give the public as both the shareholders and customers of the public sector industries, full and understandable information about their financial affairs produced to the highest professional standards.

This is unlikely to happen unless some positive steps are taken, the first of which should be the formation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to determine what process should be used to ensure complete and full disclosure of the financial affairs pertaining to public sector industries, as well as the manner of disclosure and method of accounting to be used.

Eric Frye, Millbank Tower, S.W.1.

Managing the economy

From Mr. D. Liss.

Sir,—People who feel less strongly than Mr. Wynne Godley (August 10) that the economy should be "managed" may doubt whether the establishment of a relationship between unemployment and wage inflation is of "desperate" importance.

But it would be interesting and useful and I feel for the poor econometricians up and down the country who cannot demonstrate it. They do not seem to realise that their graphs and statistics for, first, the 1950s and then, the early 1970s do not really relate to the same society. In the 1950s wage settlements, taxes, unemployment and social security benefits as well as central government expenditures all accounted for very much smaller percentages of the GNP than in the case to-day. Many fewer people than to-day were engaged in local and central government; I dare say there were fewer econometricians.

Money is not drain. Sterling was not so important, our share of world trade was greater and pensioners were not, as far as I know, in danger of dying of hypothermia. There cannot have been many people who found it more profitable to live on social security than to work.

Econometricians who can embody these factors in their calculations will be able to demonstrate the relationship they hope to find. Others may perhaps begin to have doubts about the value of their work to the community.

David Liss, 49, Dole Street, Chislewick, W.A.

Wages and inflation

From Mr. J. Clayton.

Sir,—With diffidence, I suggest that the reason why Wynne Godley (August 10) cannot reconcile the deceleration of inflation in the 1960s with its acceleration in the 1970s is—despite his many citations—insufficient "economic studies". Accordingly, I commend the two graphs published with the two Harbison July 28 article, "Treasury's sums and inflation". They incorporate Mr. Godley's own perceptive concept of "consumers' expenditure, privately financed including housing"—in-

effect, the direct consumption (at factor cost) of "the producers". For more than a decade, such "consumers' expenditure" has, relative to growth, increased at less than half the rate of growth: and the implications of more than twice the said rate. Demonstrably, our inflation is rooted in public squandering. The second graph depicts (at factor cost) the increasing expropriation of the gross national product to public spending; and the continuous success of consumer spending. We have now reached the near lunatic realm, wherein "the tail wags the dog"—public spending now proclaims some 55 per cent. GNP; and has become an enormous, ruinous overhead on the productive economy. Meanwhile the producers have had their direct consumption squeezed (by taxation, inflation, unemployment and the debilitating "social contract") from 53 per cent. (pre-war, 67 per cent.) to less than 45 per cent. GNP.

The 1970s acceleration has been caused by Mr. Barber's "dash for freedom," exacerbated by the spending precepts of Mr. Healey's social contract. Similar data for the 1950s disclose a unique cutback of public spending, from 42 per cent. in 1952, to 37.5 per cent. in 1954—memorable year, wherein public spending was actually less than in 1953. Thereafter, it was maintained at below 40 per cent. GNP, until the present inflationary cycle was triggered-off by Mr. Maudling's 1963 £2bn. 4 per cent. growth plan. In 1964, Samuel Brittan might care to reconsider his view (July 22) that "the most important valid reason for wanting to hold back public spending is, and always will be, to reduce the tax burden." There seems good evidence, from the 1950s, that it is the surest way to combat inflation.

Another useful, relevant, econometric study is the relation between GNP and take-home pay. The Government wage-inflation is not a cause, but an effect of price-inflation. It is the form whereby the overhead impact of public squandering manifests itself in industrial costs. For example, the 1968-70 "wage explosion" was, more, a catching-up process: while take-home pay, generally, marginally increased—from 49.6 to 49.8 per cent. GNP. It still lagged 5.5 per cent. behind the 55.7 per cent. GNP in 1963. It is in relation to this catching-up process that Mr. Brittan's view (August 5) of the impact of unemployment (and of the fear of unemployment) is relevant and important. It has conditioned, to-date, the relative "success" of the equalisation of misery pursuant to the social contract. But Mr. Healey's "optimistic scenario," which postulates a 5.5 per cent. growth (nearly three times the post-war annual average) accompanied by a further 10 per cent. relative squeeze of consumer spending is, as your headline suggested, no more than Treasury fable.

Jack Clayton, 19, Park Road, Cleam, Surrey.

Running out of bread

From Mr. D. Bishop

Sir,—The debate on whether or not members of the Confederation of British Industry should be encouraged to invest reminds me of a commercial version of a children's story. It is about the little red hen who tried to get help from the horse, the cow and the pig in planting some grains of wheat that she had found. The horse was too busy, the cow too lazy and the pig was in the wrong

union. The same excuses were given for not helping to harvest the grain and eventually the wheat was ground into flour and five loaves of bread were baked. The baker received one loaf at payment for his services. When the horse, the cow and the pig saw the loaves of bread they immediately demanded their share. The Government was called in to arbitrate in the dispute. The settlement was apparently achieved amicably and the horse, although now out of work, the cow and the pig were each given a loaf. The little red hen was allowed to keep the remaining loaf. The Government later set up an enquiry into why no more bread was being produced.

In this country we appear to have got beyond this stage. In the past year we have been inundated with various reports on the lack of investment in industry. These started in 1975 with the publication of the National Economic Development Office report on "Finance for Investment." The report concluded that there was a lack of finance available during the second half of 1974 for investment by U.K. manufacturing industry. It also concluded that industry did not in any case want finance for investment, because they were concerned about the future of the U.K. economy and the high cost of finance. No mention was made of the fact that the expectation for future profits was low.

Next came the English Institute of Chartered Accountants sponsored publication in 1976 entitled "Business investment decisions under inflation." It concluded that the reason for under-investment was because the wrong investment appraisal practices were used. This is a typical example of an accountant recognising only accounting problems. The most recent review undertaken by the Bank of England economists came to the conclusion that to borrow money cost too much and the expectation for future profits is too low and most of industry is currently making losses in real terms.

If the Government wants to increase the jobs and the country's wealth by getting industry to invest, it should stop penalising the managers and directors capable of helping them to achieve their objectives and profits motivate management to invest. At present it is more profitable for a person to stay at home and grow vegetables than to work overtime. The Government, by reducing taxation on the wealth generators of this country who would then have the incentive to invest more of their time in creating jobs and wealth for other people.

If this is not done it will not be my generation but future generations who will suffer from the sickening decline of this country's economy.

D. J. Bishop, Bradbury Construction Group, Sharnon Head, Sheffield.

Tax credit vouchers

From Mr. F. Spencey.

Sir,—I was interested in Mr. Martin's letter (August 4) which he concluded by asserting that current problems in his employment arose from private arrangements made between banks and registrars without any consideration whatsoever of individual shareholders and/or clients of the bank.

Not having had experience of Mr. Martin's type of work, which appears to be unexceptional in having problems—and those, by his own statement, have existed

- GENERAL**
- Heads of state of non-aligned nations hold summit meeting, Sri Lanka.
 - Selective price restraint scheme now ended.
 - Inflation Accounting Steering Group considers London clearing banks' comments on treatment of net monetary assets under "Sandilands" system due to come into force in 1978.
 - Statutory maximum price of tea increased from to-day.
 - Bacon and egg prices go up to-day for second successive week.
- OFFICIAL STATISTICS**
- Retail sales (July, provisional).
- To-day's Events**
- Turnover of motor trades (2nd quarter). Turnover of catering trades (June).
- COMPANY RESULTS**
- Keyser Ullmann Holdings (full year). Royal Insurance (half-year).
- COMPANY MEETINGS**
- See Week's Financial Diary on page 8.
- OFFERS**
- English National Opera production of The Magic Flute, Coliseum Theatre, W.C.2, 7.30 p.m.
 - Ballet.
 - London Festival Ballet dance S.W.7, 7.30 p.m.
- Spectre de la Rose, and Giselle, Royal Festival Hall, S.E.1, 7.30 p.m.
- Dance Theatre of Harlem perform Design for Strada, The Beloved, Mendelssohn's Concerto, Agon, and Fete Noir. Sadler's Wells Theatre, E.C.1, 7.30 p.m.
- MUSIC**
- Northern Sinfonia, conductor Christopher Seaman, with Heinz Holliger (oboe and cor anglais), play works by Haydn (Symphony No. 22 in E flat major, and Symphony No. 88 in G major); Mozart (Oboe Concerto in C major); and Reicha (Scene for cor anglais and orchestra). Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7, 7.30 p.m.

MACHINE TOOLS

On the 22nd September 1976 the Financial Times will be publishing a survey entitled Machine Tools to coincide with the opening of 'MACH '76' at the Exhibition Centre in Birmingham. The provisional synopsis and date are set out below.

- Introduction:** The industry is just emerging from the worst recession in living memory. The impact can be judged from the order intake. In 1973 this was £306m. Last year new orders were worth only £126m. at 1973 prices. As late as May this year signs of a significant upturn were still few and far between—not only for the United Kingdom industry, but for all the Western European manufacturers. This time, however, it is probable that the United Kingdom industry will emerge from the recession in better shape than was the case in previous "troughs."
- MACH '76:** The United Kingdom machine tool industry puts itself on show at the National Exhibition Centre in September and it is hoped the timing is just right to catch a revival in export markets. The exhibition also provides space for the United Kingdom importers of machines from all over the world to show what they can offer British buyers.
- Exports and Imports:** The United Kingdom industry's favourable trade balance was causing some concern and had almost disappeared in 1974. But last year it was back to a more healthy £48.3m. What are the prospects when trade revives?
- Industry Structure:** There are about 100 manufacturing companies in the United Kingdom machine tool industry with a total of around 49,000 employees. There are more than 6,000 in the largest company and under 50 employees in the smallest.
- What British Leyland means to the industry:** The biggest user of machine tools is the automobile and associated industries. Therefore the future health of British Leyland is vital to the future of the United Kingdom machine tool industry.
- Countering the cycle:** The machine tool industry has been to the fore in promoting the idea that the United Kingdom must have a national programme to counter the demand cycle. What chances has it of seeing the Government take up its suggestions?
- Funds for Stockbuilding:** Earlier this year the National Enterprise Board made money available for machine tool companies needing cash to finance a build-up of stock. Could this become a permanent feature of the industry and what are the lessons learned from the NEB's enterprise?
- Government aid:** The machine tool industry was selected for an industry aid scheme under which £25m. was made available on favourable terms. This, too, was slow to take off.
- Financing machine tool purchases:** A variety of methods of purchase is available to machine tool customers. Whether it is better to buy outright, to lease or to rent depends to a great extent on the customer's own financial situation.
- Numerical Control:** Has the day of the numerical control machine tool at last arrived after years when sales of such equipment in the United Kingdom have been relatively low?
- Role of the Machine Tool Trades Association:** The industry has been reconsidering the role its trade association—the Machine Tool Trade Association—should play.
- Cutting Tools:** At MACH '76 the Engineers' cutting tool manufacturers will be putting their products on display alongside the machines which use them.
- Second hand machine tools:** There is an active market in second hand machine tools. How does it operate and does it damage the prospects for sales of new machines.

It should be noted however that the content and publication date of surveys in the Financial Times are subject to change at the discretion of the Editor.

Should information relating to advertising in this survey be required please telephone David Baker 01-248 8000 ext. 232.

